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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE world seems to take the Russian intrigues very quietly. The explanation of this fact is (as we suppose) really favourable to the peace party. People were, after all, not so earnest in the war, if they are now content to see its fruits glide away from under their noses. War is obviously as eccentric a movement in modern European life as the peace people have wished to persuade us. It is an exertion for which we are only occasionally "up to the mark," and which, once gone through, is not likely to be repeated till after a great interval. At least, it is because Russia thinks that we think so, that her policy retains its present character.

We are of our old opinion, that the fear of Russia which mingles in all modern polities is substantially a just one. In interpreting her action, we are not to make too much of every single point. For instance, the Russian Government every now and then plays some stroke of policy, which is intended to keep up its importance in Europe, and not intended to lead to practical results. This is what the Chinese call a "proper tiger," and which, in Yankee language, passes as "Bunkum." And yet, in the long run, Russia will always be found advancing upon us in a variety of ways. Russian policy, like Russian billiards, employs balls of every colour. She works Persia against us—manoeuvres with France—controls Prussia—and manages Austria. We do not advance this doctrine in order to preach as a moral that Palmerston is the "only man" to meet the game. Russia will do her work whoever be our man, and can only be properly resisted, not by a man, but by a nation.

Her advantage of position rests on obvious grounds. She has divisions, but she is not "split." From the very barbarism which we object to her, she has a unity of policy which is formidable. There are not so many interests to be consulted; and Russia is known to Europe only through her Government and diplomats. When these last move, all the West talks and wonders; when England moves, the Russians ask what Parliament will say?—does the "country" mean to back up the Ministry?—and is there nobody to turn the Premier out? Now, our internal questions ought to be

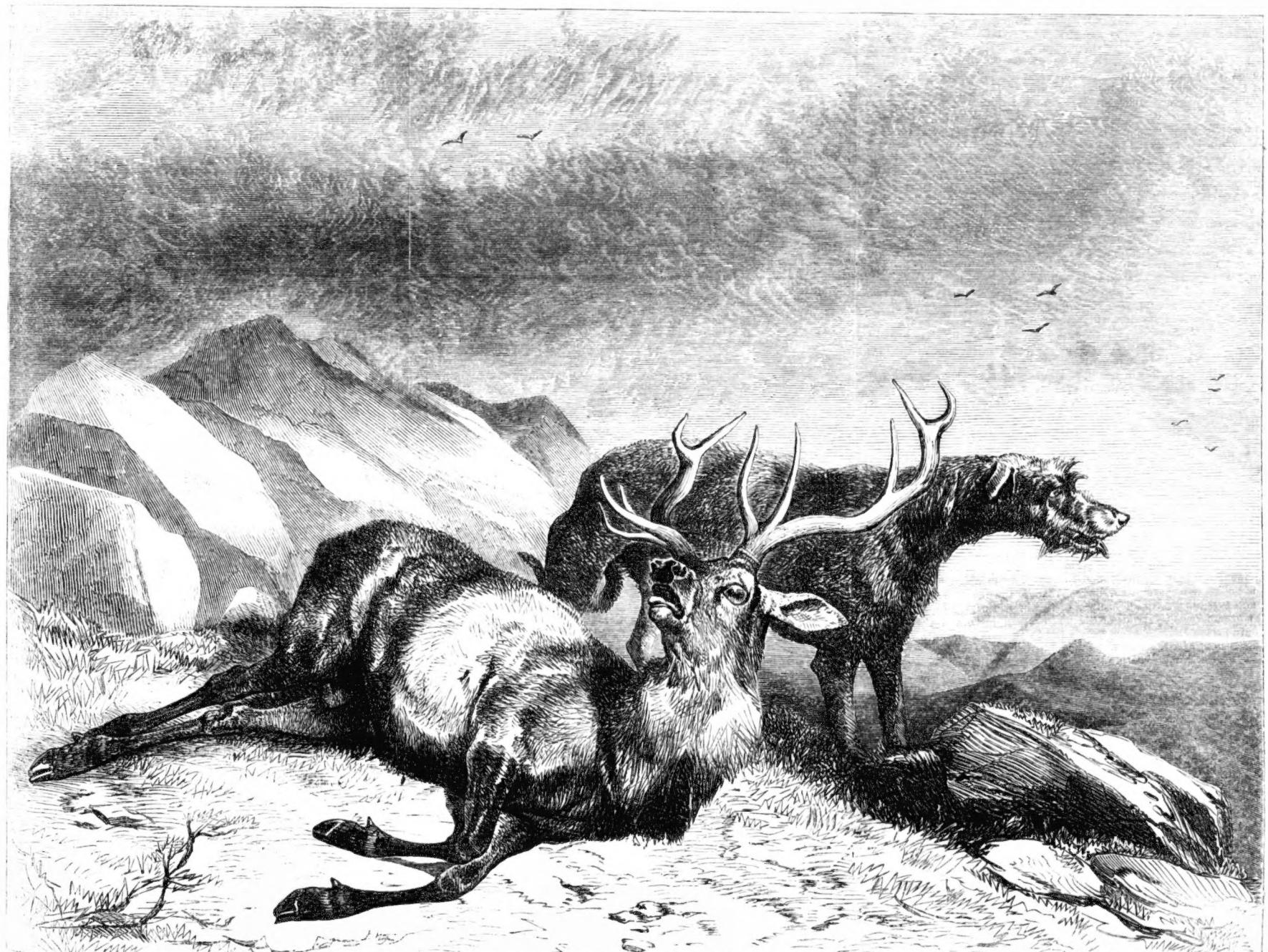
subordinate to the great question of our resistance to that nation. We should not remain discussing indifferent points in the presence of a transcendent one. Like those Athenians, of whom Demosthenes tells us that they asked each other about Philip—"Isn't he dead yet?"—the advance of Russia being continual, and our resistance only spasmodic, it is easy to see that we must pay at compound interest for whatever we save by not opposing her now. All this may seem flat enough, as the heat of the war is over; but in the face of the obvious fact of the French leaning to Russian policy, it is as well to remember the dangers we may have to encounter. Some people seem to think that the late war was a little drama by itself, intended by Providence to develop heroes and dinners—fact without a past and without a future!

A circumstance which has done us much injury in European opinion, is that every event of the war has left a controversy behind it. The latest illustration of this was the Peel-Napier, or rather the Peel-Napier-Townshend—"Times" row. A more disgraceful business has not happened, even of late years. In the first place, one gathers that Napier was not appointed for any better reason than the fact that he was known through his own speeches; he was taken as a hero upon his own showing. And in proportion to the unwillingness with which Napier was sent to the Baltic, because he was popular, was the glee with which he was snubbed when people grew disappointed. The Admiralty were foolish at the Reform dinner, and mean afterwards. Their triumph at last was complete, for they managed to direct public opinion against a man who had been always showing up grievances. There is nobody so hateful to officials as a "reformer," and it is not every day that they can floor a reformer in a popular cause. We know the Admiral's weak point—indeed they lie on the surface; but it is notorious that he was not supplied with gun-boats—that his successor did nothing except with gun-boats: and we cannot help thinking that Sir Robert Peel's Cronstadt speech was a shabby exhibition. He told us that everybody in the Russian fleet thought Cronstadt could have been taken, and yet the Grand Duke told Napier that it was impregnable. Whom are we to

believe? Common sense induces us to prefer the man who has the professional knowledge on the matter. Peel gives us hearsay evidence on a subject which he knows nothing about, and in the cause of a body which is known to be prejudiced. That Napier behaved imprudently in talking of the Grand Duke's observations, is, of course, obvious; but he always talked imprudently; and why send him to the Baltic at all, if that be a fatal objection? This is only a controversy of the day, but it is a sign of the day; and it shows us to what vicious influences our system is exposed. The Navy is at present entirely in the hands of a clique—Admiral Berkeley being intended by Providence to develop heroes and dinners—fact without a past and without a future!

Mr. Cobden has been little heard of for a year or two, and his letter on the question of private property in war must not be passed over because it is a few days old. Its importance lies in this, that it marks a historical change in gradual progress in our affairs. English commerce becomes gradually vaster, but that of other nations vaster too. Now, our supremacy for warlike purposes does not increase the same ratio: the progress which benefits all, raises us all in point of power of inflicting mutual mischief; but presses heaviest on England, whose progress is the greatest. It is humane and reasonable to try and stop privateering, which punishes firms and individuals; and in the present state of European opinion, the declaration of the Paris Congress was perfectly natural. But the Americans without privateering would be naval insignificant. During the war of 1816 they got 200 sail of privateers out, and this sea-guerilla war did Great Britain no trifling damage. It is absurd to suppose that the States would abolish it as indifferently as France; so they propose to exempt all private property, and meet us on "that broad ground." Touching this idea, Mr. Cobden says—

"Now, really there is no logical way of meeting this proposition but by an instant acquiescence; and had it not been misrepresented and dealt with in a flippant spirit by some of our journals, it must have received as



DEER-STALKING: THE DYING STAG.—(DRAWN BY R. ANSDELL.)

unanimous an assent in this country as it has from all parties in the United States."

It is hard to say, however, what war would be—or how it would ever end—if this were to be carried out. "Prize-money" would be imaginary, and States would only fight through batches of duellists. We fear humanity is not refined to the point where this would content anger nations—where, in fact, nations would be willing thus to set-to "with the gloves."

But Mr. Cobden's letter opens other points even more suggestive. He proceeds to point out the effect of the "competition of neutrals," and to argue that, this established, no vessels could keep the sea for trading purposes during war *but* neutrals. He takes the case of the United States, and argues thus—

"Let us suppose ourselves at war with the United States. It may be estimated that the value of American property afloat on salt water (a large part of their navigation is upon the interior lakes and rivers) does not exceed the half of ours. Unless their late proposal were previously adopted, the old system of privateering would be in force on both sides, to which we should offer two-thirds of the prey to their one-third. But the rights of neutrals, which have been proclaimed at the Paris Conference, would admit all the European flags to bring and carry to and from England and America the produce of both countries without risk of capture during the war. Again I would ask—Could a vessel bearing the British flag keep the sea under these circumstances, with 500 or 1,000 armed American vessels cruising against our commerce? It is clear that nobody would charter an English vessel, and pay a heavy insurance against capture, when a neutral ship could be had free from any such charge. The practical effect, then, of the alterations made in our maritime law at the Paris Conference, if we go no further, would be, in case of war with a naval power, to transfer the carrying trade even of our own ports to neutral bottoms. It is then our interest especially, and beyond all other countries, to go forward in the path to which the Americans have invited us."

Our present danger in case of any war would thus, according to Mr. Cobden, be great. In a French war, we should get beaten by rival traders; in an American war, we should have our traders captured by privateers. It is a view well worth reflecting on, and is put with that lucidity which is always found in the productions of Mr. Cobden.

For the present, we shall confine ourselves to saying that, admitting these facts and reasonings, the English "dominion of the sea" is at an end. With our navy, we ought to be able to keep down Yankee privateers; and our merchant ships ought to be able to go armed for self-defence when need be. Now, it may be that time is changing all that, but, at least, let the public know what the change really means. We shall return to this topic at an early period.

THE DYING STAG.

BY HARRY HIEOVER.

On the preceding page is a design from the same masterly pencil which has sketched that series of sporting subjects we have endeavoured to describe with our pen; and without seeking to exaltate on the merits of the picture, we must direct the reader's attention to the turn of the uplifted head and neck of the stag, which evidently betokens the last dying efforts of the noble animal. Whether he has been pulled down when in an almost helpless state by the deer hound at his side, or whether he has dropped from sheer exhaustion, matters not. Life is ebbing fast, but this is not the result of failing speed. The poor beast was probably wounded in a moment of fancied security; the chance, such as it is, that is afforded to all other game by the sportsman—namely, that of being started ere the fatal shot is fired, was not given to him. The stillness of death reigned round, while the stealthy approach of the marksman ensured his deadly aim. If the leaden messenger of death only half accomplished the intended purpose, and startled, bewildered, and wounded, the poor beast attempted to escape from his foe, the trained dog pursued his flight, and that final catastrophe ensued which Mr. Andsell has so skilfully depicted.

Originally, part of Scotland and a great part of England, was covered with forests, within the deep recesses of which the marksman could conceal himself and take aim at the deer which bounded past within the arrow's reach, or which were driven by men or dogs into passes known to the forester. As civilisation progressed these forests were cut down, and the bow, which was so efficient a weapon when game could be approached by stratagem, or through watchfulness of the Bowman, at a comparatively short distance, became perfectly useless. Probably the matchlock gun was subsequently used, an improvement on the bow, so far as the distance it would carry was concerned, but, we opine, still a most uncertain instrument. The devastations of the forests of course produced what is now termed open country. Here, as regards the stag, all gunnery—in the state that gunnery then was—became useless. This state of things gave rise to the chase, and the hound, which was well adapted to the purpose of pulling down a wounded deer in the forest, from running by gaze only, became useless in the chase, where scent is absolutely necessary.

Through the levelling of forests, and the consequent increase of open country, the stag appears to have been for years comparatively free from danger from the gunner, except, indeed, in such places as still continued in their former state. It was found that in wild localities, though the stag might prefer the security of the woodland, the little chance he ran of molestation in the open parts of a wild country, left him a denizen of both.

In such situations, to attempt to get within arrow or gun-shot range—such as guns then were—would have been perfectly futile. Chance might occasionally produce an opportunity, but still so rarely as not to be worth the immense labour and uncertainty of seeking for it. When, however, the rifle was invented, the deer-hunter's practice to a certain degree revived, for it was found that, with care and circumspection, a herd might be approached within rifle range.

But let not those who have seen herds of red deer in Windsor Park, or on Bagshot Heath, judge at all by these of the stag in his wilder state in the Highlands of Scotland. The two are, figuratively speaking, no more alike, as regards their habits, than is the horse bred in a gentleman's park like his wild brother of the prairie or the southern desert. We have frequently ridden close up to a herd in both of the first-mentioned places, and seen them merely rise to their feet, or move off as our horse neared them. This would be no more the case with a strictly wild herd, than it would be with a troop of zebras in their native wilds.

Hence, we are quite willing to admit that considerable excitement may arise from the great uncertainty of being able to get at the stag in his perfectly wild state; still there is always, in the breast of a true sportsman, a something that makes him detest taking any living thing at a disadvantage. The fox-hunter, though he will enthusiastically cheer his hounds to the death of a fox, would not permit his being, in technical phrase, "badgered to death," still less would he shoot a hare in her form, difficult as she is to approach.

There was a direct excuse for the hunter of former times seeking and taking every advantage of his game. He hunted probably for his daily meal, and was justified in adopting the surest mode of procuring it. We cannot, however, but think this *murder of game*, as practised now-a-days, to be directly at variance with the usual ideas of a sportsman; it savours somewhat of pot-hunting, though we in no way infer the deer-stalker to be influenced by any such spirit.

We can only hope, that what we have seen occur with the grouse, may not, a few years hence, be the case with the red deer. The latter are, of course, not to be numerically compared with the former, thinned even as they now are. If, however, deer-stalking progresses in the same ratio as grouse shooting, we are so newish apprehensive that ere long the herds will have become so thinned, that there will be an end to the excitement so vividly described by deer-stalkers, and no deer be left to stalk after.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The news from France is most meagre, and chiefly relates to the financial difficulties of the country, and the desperate means which it is said are being taken to restore the monetary "tome" for the present at any rate.

The "Presse," replying to an article in a London ministerial journal, which intimated, a few days since, that England might probably take possession of the Isle of Karrak, near the mouth of the Euphrates, as station to be used as a basis of operations against Persian aggression, says that Karrak belongs to France (!), under a treaty concluded in 1769 between M. Pyrault, French consul at Bussoa, and Kerim Khan, "the wisest sovereign, perhaps, that Persia has had in modern times." This treaty, the "Presse" naively admits, is "very little known," but it avers that it is "not the less important, since no anterior convention has ever rescinded or modified it in any way." It would be rather less amusing, though, if at a moment when it suits the French Government to coquet with Russia, and back up the hostilities which Persia is carrying on against us under Russian patronage, our defensive operations in the East were to be thwarted by such a claim.

The "Constitutionnel" prepares the public mind for the great expedition which is directed by France in the spring against the independent tribes of Kabylia.

BELGIUM.

The French steam-packet *Le Corse*, entered Ostend on the 16th inst. This vessel of war, sent to protect the fishery, arrived on the day after a storm had made a wide breach in the dyke of Ostend, and threatened to burst into the town and completely lay it under water. During the night between the 12th and the 13th, the garrison of the town worked hard to fill up, by means of bags filled with sand and tar, the breach made by the waves, and so prevent the complete rupture of the dam. Thanks to these labours the danger was averted, but the town was all but experiencing the fate of those ancient villages the site of which it occupies, and which were destroyed by the sea.

SPAIN.

The most important news from Spain relates to the Malaga outbreak, which we have given under another head.

The Spanish press, in spite of the censorship, cry out pretty loudly against the present state of affairs. Here is a summary of their complaints:—

"The state of siege, which was said to be raised, is in fact merely transferred from the purely military authorities to the hands of the prefects, and it is not even raised at all in some parts of the country. There is no Senate; there is no talk of convoking the Cortes; the floating debt is augmented by Royal decree; a single Government order converts militiamen into troops of the line; the 'popular corporations' (as they are most improperly called), which are not elective, are kept on foot indefinitely; and all these things are done, although the constitution of 1845 is declared to be re-established, together with all the organic and administrative laws of the same period."

"The 'Gazette' denies that Lord Howett had demanded explanations with regard to the future policy of the Cabinet.

AUSTRIA.

SIR HAMILTON SEYMOUR, says a letter from Vienna, recently gave the Austrian Cabinet the positive assurance that England would not undertake anything with regard to the Neapolitan affair, of a nature to serve the projects of the revolutionary party in Italy, or to disturb the tranquillity of the Peninsula.

A pamphlet, published in French, is handed about in diplomatic circles at Vienna, which contains an apology for the conduct of Naples, and indicates some reforms which that Government might effect. Among them are mentioned the application of the military conscription to Sicily, the formation of military colonies for veterans and invalid soldiers, the calling in of the copper coinage, the substitution of chargés d'affaires for ambassadors, changes in the customs tariff, the release of Poerio, &c. It is thought that this pamphlet emanates from an official source.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duchess Alexander Petrovna, wife of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaiévitch, brother of the Emperor, gave birth to a son on the 19th. The infant has received the name of Nicholas. The Grand Duchess is the daughter of Prince Peter d'Oldenbourg. She was born on the 2nd of June, 1838, and her marriage with the Grand Duke Nicholas took place on the 6th of February last.

Letters from St. Petersburg in noticing the appointment of General Chruloff to the command of the Corps d'Armée stationed along the Persian frontier, intimate that this general may find himself in the neighbourhood of Herat before the English expedition arrives before that place. The writer adds:—"If the English Government executes its plans of war, events may force us to interfere."

A new Russian circular is tacked off; the "Presse" says that it is couched in moderate and conciliatory language; but Russia abandons neither her opinions, nor her claims on Bolgrad, and calls for the meeting of a conference, to the decision of which she will defer unhesitatingly.

The Neva is now so firmly frozen over that it is traversed by crowds in all safety. So many vessels are frozen in at Cronstadt, that serious thoughts are entertained of endeavouring to break the ice to get them out. On the 11th, the English vessel *Marguerite*, laden with corn, went down near Krasnoia-Gorka; the crew were saved.

Among the new military reforms in Russia, it is proposed, it is said, to make the militia "more mobile." It is proposed to imitate the Prussian Landwehr, and to organise a force of 150,000 infantry and 30,000 cavalry.

An Imperial ukase was published at St. Petersburg on the 15th, regulating the terms on which deserters and refugees can be admitted to the privileges of Russian nationality. Turkish deserters and prisoners who pass over to the orthodox Greek Church are to be more especially favoured. They will be exempt from the obrok and the poll-tax, and other Government taxes: from all contributions in kind, and also recruitment, to which they will not be liable for ten years. All such as make a settlement are free from all taxes and rates in general. Such as enter the peasant class of the crown estates, will be aided to set up their domicile, half the sum to be paid to them as soon as they shall have received baptism: they are permitted to enlist for twenty-five years. Such as refuse to become Russian subjects are forthwith to be conducted beyond the frontier, in whatever direction they themselves desire. In like manner, those Turkish prisoners that are not willing to acknowledge the Russian Church are to be sent to Odessa, and delivered over to the Turkish Government.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council refuses unanimously the demand of Prussia for the unconditional liberation of the Neuchâtel prisoners. It declares itself ready to enter into negotiations, and consents to renew relations on a neighbourly footing; but, at the same time, will leave just ce to take its legitimate course.

The federal authorities neglect no means that prudence suggests for the defence of their territory. One of their last acts is the despatch of a circular to all the cantons, calling attention to the organisation of the militia. A significant fact, under existing circumstances, is that the militia in Neuchâtel have signed a petition, in which the young men who form part of the contingent of the élite demand of the executive federal authority, as a favour, that they may be the first exposed to the enemy's fire, in case "inferior" measures are taken against the Confederation.

ITALY.

REPORTS from Naples continue to speak of conciliatory intentions on the part of the King, and an amity, to include Poerio and others, whose sentences will be commuted into exile.

The King has already pardoned two political prisoners—Pasquale de Rosa, condemned in 1851 to nineteen years' hard labour in irons; and Vincenza Farina, condemned to twenty years of the same punishment. The sentence of the latter had been commuted by the King, on the 12th of March, 1855, into six years of exile; and on the 18th of June following, his exile had been commuted into imprisonment in his own house.

Two English frigates have arrived before Palermo; the French corvette, the *Duchesse de Brabant*, has left Naples for Messina.

Recruiting for the Neapolitan army is taking place on a very extensive scale in Switzerland. The King proposes, it is reported, to increase his foreign troops up to the number of 20,000 men, and recruit 10,000

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Trieste on the 20th. He was expected at Venice on the 25th, and to remain there till the 27th or 28th. Majesty will visit Padua, Verona, Brescia, &c., and arrive at Milan on the 5th of January. The sojourn of his Majesty in this last-named city has not yet been determined.

The Milanese police have performed some fresh acts of rigour during the last few days. One Serzo, employed at the Grand Hotel, was arrested and sent to Mantua. It is said that some Mazzinian correspondence was found upon him. Other persons have been summoned before the police, and severely warned to be more prudent in future, in their conversation. The police have also made a descent at the houses of officers, but without discovering anything that can be used against them.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

ALI PACHA, (the late Grand Vizier) who entered Redchid Pacha's cabinet as Minister for Foreign Affairs, was only twenty-four hours in office. He could not agree with Redchid Pacha, and resigned.

M. de Bouenelli has again pressed upon the Sultan the subject of the departure of the English ships of war from the Bosphorus.

The attempts made by Ferenc Khan to settle the Anglo-Persian differences with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, are said to have failed. An English brigade had just arrived at Constantinople, and other English vessels were expected.

Six hundred wooden houses had been destroyed by a fire at Persia. The authorities and the Sisters of Charity had taken charge of the families who were left without an asylum. Another extensive fire had broken out at Adrianople.

At Rhodes, the lightning having struck the immense store of gunpowder which was placed in the vaults belonging to the Ancient Knights, the whole Turkish quarter was destroyed so completely that only three columns were saved.

The "Journal de Constantinople" states that a Russian company in the Black Sea has purchased forty steam-vessels.

According to accounts from Galatz of the 14th, the European commission of the Danube was officially opened on that day under the provisional presidency of the Prussian Commissioner Bitter. At that meeting, the Turkish Commissioner, Omar Pacha, was appointed president in his quality of representative of the Sultan, sovereign of Moldavia. It was decided, on the proposal of the French commissioner, that a French gun-boat, stationed at Galatz, should proceed to the banks of Alajon, at the mouth of the Sulina, and that the Turkish war steamer off Sulina should leave for the same spot, to render the river once more navigable, and remove the obstructions which exist.

The affair between the Porte and Montenegro seems settled for the time. The Porte reserves its rights of suzerainty, but will assert them in the event of any renewed aggression by Montenegro. On this understanding the Porte has now suspended its military preparations.

AMERICA.

BRITON has thus mapped out the Buchanan Cabinet:—General Clegg, Secretary of State; Governor Toney, Secretary of the Navy; General Richardson, Postmaster-General; Howell Cobb, Secretary to the Treasury; Jess D. Bright, Secretary of the Interior. The Attorney-General is "spotted."

The Hon. J. M. Clayton, the American Minister who negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, died on the 9th, after a protracted illness. According to the "Herald," "the general opinion that he had been overreached by Sir Henry Bulwer affected his spirits; and it is said he was several times driven to his bed by illness produced by anxiety of mind."

In Oregon the Indians were troublesome, and Governor Stevens, who had advanced to negotiate with them, was compelled to retire. The entire country north and east of Day's River was in possession of the Indians.

A great conflagration had occurred at Syracuse, devastating the city to the extent of nearly 1,000,000 dollars, and rendering numbers homeless.

Walker's position in Nicaragua is still reported favourable.

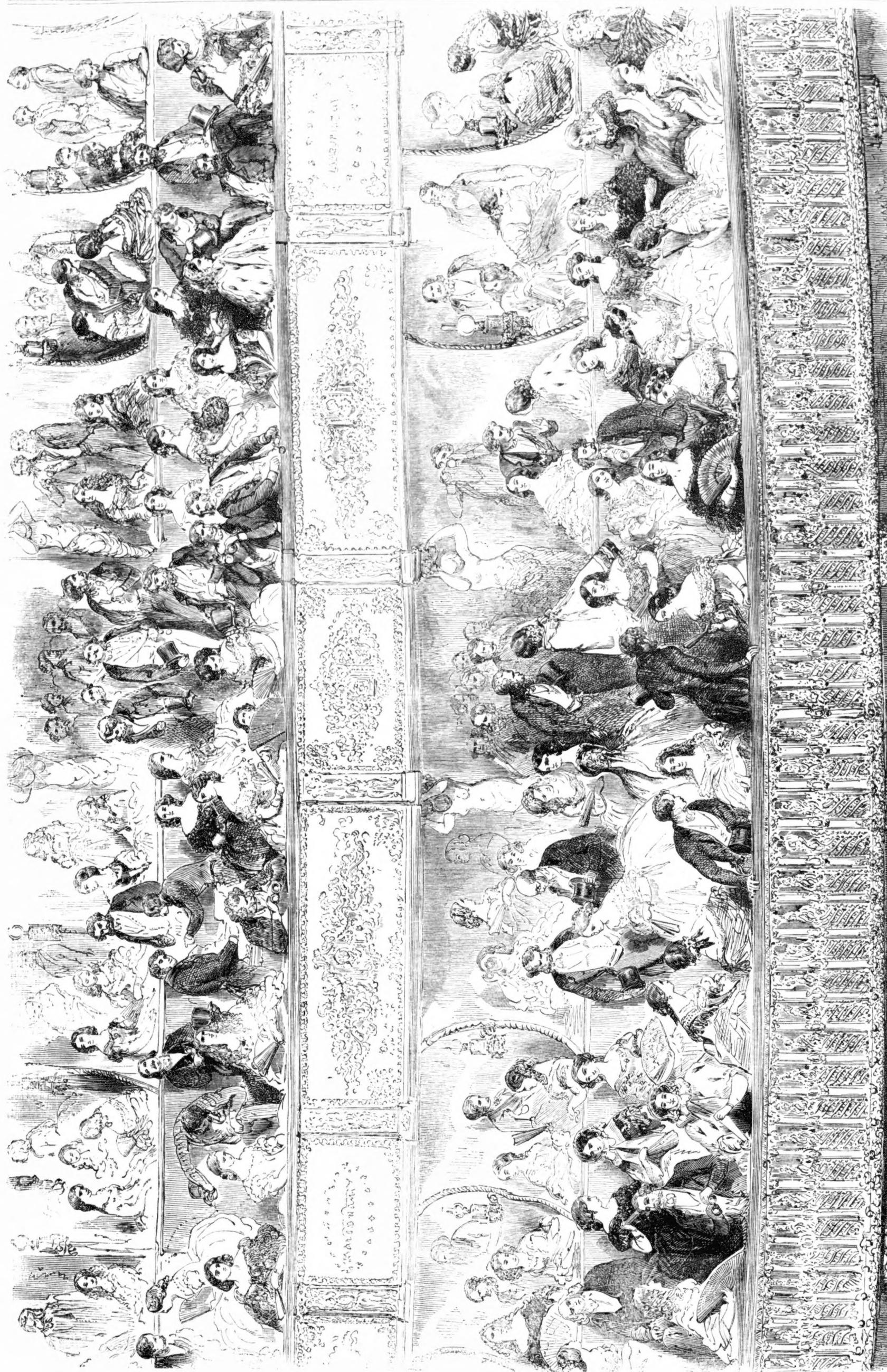
THE GUN-BOAT AFFAIR IN THE BLACK SEA.

The Paris "Pays" states, with reference to this affair, that "the two commanding officers (Russian and English), having exchanged explanations, agreed to refer the matter to the two Embassies at Constantinople, and this course having been taken, the dispute was, we understand, amicably arranged."

THE INSURRECTION AT MALAGA.

An attempt at insurrection was recently made at Malaga. After having vainly endeavoured to induce the regular troops and provincial militia to join them, and having spread all sorts of reports respecting insurrectionary movements at Madrid and other parts of Spain, the ringleaders in this affair went into the streets and did their best to excite the populace by shouting for the republic and proclaiming that the time had arrived for striking a blow for liberty. There appeared to be a general belief that the Court party had been beaten at Madrid, and many joined the ranks of the insurgents in consequence. The Commandant of the place, who had meanwhile got his troops and artillery into position, was at once attacked by two divisions of the people, and found himself thus placed between a cross-fire, which lasted for a quarter-of-an-hour; but the troops behaved well, and at the end of that time drove back the Republicans. In another part of the town the artillery were at the same time attacked by a body of citizens, who threw two columns of infantry, who, hearing the commanding, came up at the double and carried the barricades at the point of the bayonet. By nine o'clock, p.m., the whole of the barricades had been taken, and upon going over the ground where the fighting had occurred one citizen was found dead and another badly wounded. About twenty were taken prisoners with arms in their hands. A colonel of war was immediately afterwards. It seems the Military Governor had received an anonymous letter warning him of the movement which was about to take place, and detailing the plan which was to be carried out by the rioters. The military had seven men wounded. Two days before the rising a regiment of infantry had left for Africa, and it thus happened that the garrison was not as strong as usual. The people were, of course, aware of this fact. The last account states that order had been completely restored. Courts-martial were held, and the Council of War had condemned seven individuals, who had been captured with arms in hand, to be shot.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CANDIA.—The almost total destruction, by an earthquake, of the town of Canea, the chief port of the Isle of Candia, on the night of the 11th of October, has already been announced, but the details which have now reached us represent the calamity as having been even greater than was at first believed. It appears that the town contained 3,620 dwelling-houses, of which there are only eighteen which now remain erect and inhabitable. The above number does not include the shops or storerooms, many of which were built of wood, and have not been destroyed like the stone dwellings. The number of persons killed in that one night was estimated immediately afterwards at 210, but so many dead bodies have since been discovered in the ruins that the whole number is now calculated at not less than 750. The earthquake was not confined to the town of Canea, but caused immense damage and loss of life in other parts of the island. Several villages in the eastern districts were entirely ruined; and it is probable that the total number of human beings who perished throughout the island must be reckoned by thousands. There were more persons killed outright than were injured by the fall of their houses; and this is attributed to the peculiar construction of the houses in Candia, most of which had very massive roofs, and terraces on the top, of stone, formed of solid masonry, beneath the roofs of which the inhabitants were crushed instantly. The survivors of the population were found in the most hopeless and miserable despondency; every one sat wailing or weeping upon the heap of rubbish which had covered his home, without making an effort either to construct a shelter for himself, or to extricate the remains of his friends who had perished. The maid-servants and the dying lay extended, in the straits had no relief. These wretched people were gathered by the Pachas into an extensive mass belonging to him at Raymo, which, being a structure of timber, had escaped the destruction. Every sort of comfort and aid was provided for them by his benevolent assistance, and in the meantime, an English engineer, Mr. Woodward, was employed to set up some wooden huts, in which they subsequently lodged. No description can give any idea of the suffering and distress which the islanders have experienced.



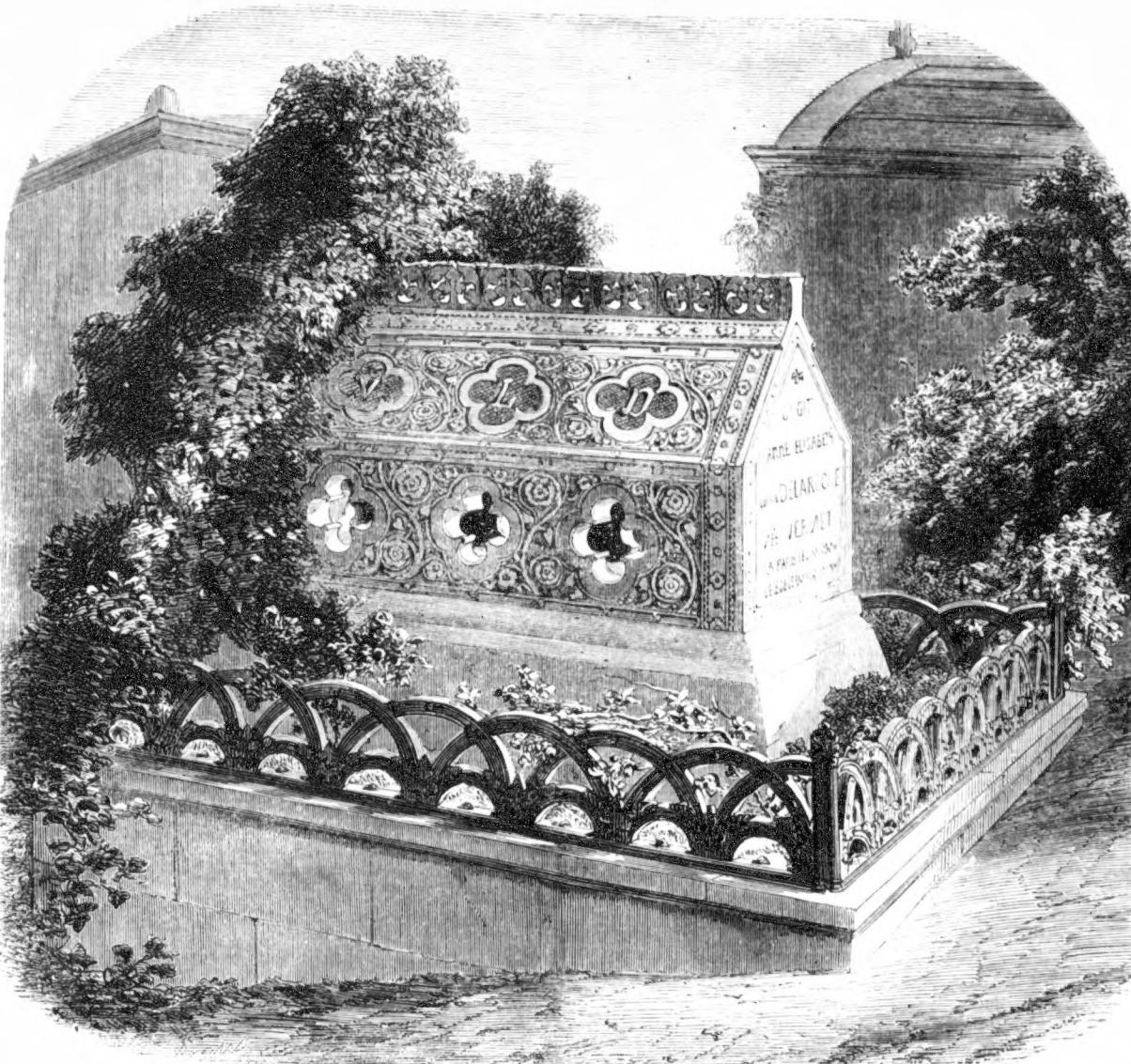
THE TOMB OF PAUL DELAROCHE.

We have recently announced with regret the death of Paul Delaroche. The disappearance from the haunts of living men of so eminent a painter, as the man whose tomb is represented by the accompanying engraving, must, of necessity, have been a matter of regret to those who have had the taste to appreciate, and the talent to comprehend, his works of art. Most of our readers will, however, experience some degree of consolation for his loss, after viewing the magnificent grave which contains the ashes of a man so famous.

On the occasion of this great French painter's funeral, his ashes were followed to their last resting place, in Montmartre—an illustration of which we have recently given, with some particulars of the ceremonies observed at that cemetery—by his illustrious fellow-artist and friend, Horace Vernet, by his mourning widow, his two youthful sons, and a number of friends of name and genius. He was—as we have already stated—buried in Montmartre Cemetery.

The accompanying illustration represents the monument over the family vault.

Paul Delaroche was born in the year 1797, and brought up in Art, say the French authorities, by that most mannered of the painters of the time, M. le Baron Gros. During the first five-and-twenty years of his life he was feeling his way steadily and slowly, escaping from the frigid and sculptural classicism of the Empire. In 1822, by the exhibition of his "Joss" and "A Descent from the Cross," he took his ground at once, as one from whom much was to be expected;—how that much was fulfilled, there is not a lover of Art in England or in France but knows. From the frightful but powerful "Death of Elizabeth of England," now in the Luxembourg, exhibited in 1826 or 1827, to the well-known scene of "The Death of Mazarin," to the pictures of the "Sols



TOMB OF DELAROCHE, THE PAINTER, IN THE CEMETERY OF MONTMARTRE.

of Edward the Fourth" and "Strafford," to his "Murder of the Duke de Guise" (the last painted after his visit to Italy in 1834), to his "Napoleon at Fontainebleau," executed for Herr Schleiter (?) of Leipzig—the progress in Art made by Delaroche was great and real. He became more in earnest—more self-relying, less spasmodic. Even in his great "Hemicyle" at the Ecole des Beaux Arts—one of those imaginary assemblages which would have defied the powers of greater men than he—there will be found a dignified character—an intellectual grace—a naturalness of attitude, which remove the groups far beyond the limits of Pantheons on canvas, and which will render the picture, so long as it lasts, one of the attractions of the capital. As he advanced in his career Delaroche seemed to ripen, too, as a colourist. His work was always masterly, in the self-respected finish which it exhibited. To attempt to give a list of his pictures, is not for the moment possible, still less is it possible to do complete justice to all his characteristics as a painter and as a thinker. He will live, we think, not so much by his simplicity of composition—not so much by his excellent finish and care in marking character, as by the originality and poetry which he could throw into his conceptions, without in the least trenching on the exaggeration and violence of other French romanticists, who broke loose in defiance of the Prudhons, and Davids, and Cérards of the later days of the eighteenth century. The same power gave a value to the "Napoleon at Fontainebleau," raising it far above such a portrait of a hero in difficulties as a commoner artist would have drawn. It was a thought of his high quality that gave its awfulness to "Le Due de Guise," where the assassins slink away to the door of the chamber, leaving betwixt them and the body of their prostrate victim a blank space on the floor—wide and dreary as remorse, and more impressive as a cen-



FORT OF ABD-EL-KADER ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY DR. BOEDONE.)

tral object of the picture than the most powerfully-drawn figure, with infurited eyes and hand clenching his weapon, would have been. For some years past Delaroche had been quarry of execution. He had latterly lived in comparative retirement, owing to impaired health and increasing suffering. His death will be long lamented by the best of those whom France yet numbers in her world of arts and letters.

THE FORT OF ABD-EL-KADER.

On the shores of the blue Mediterranean, and on the African coast, stands the Fort of Abd-el-Kader, a stronghold erected by the French on a mass of rock at the top of the hill of Bidja, to serve as one of the defences of the adjoining town of Bugia. This town is romantically perched upon some rocky declivities at the foot of Mount Gouraya, and close to the seashore. Notwithstanding the adjacent sea and the large extent of ground it covers, Bugia is in reality a mere mass of huts, and quite unworthy the name of a town: its streets are in point of fact nothing but rough footpaths running without order between rows of irregularly built houses. The Gouraya mountain, which is spread out like a curtain behind the town, rises some 2,200 feet above the level of the sea. The marabout of Sidi-Bosri, on the summit of Gouraya, was wont to be considered by the Arab population as efficacious place of pilgrimage as Mecca itself; but when it was taken by the French in 1833, after a hard fight, a fort was constructed on its site to command the mountain, and its sacred character was at an end. From this fort a path following the crest of the Gouraya descends to the plain after passing the precipice of the Dent. The roadway has been so constructed that those in possession of it can see the movements of their assailants, and mask their own, whatever these may be.

Bugia, suspended amongst rocks that seem ready to swallow it up, and the waves that eat away their base, only communicates with the smiling valley deserted from its walls by a somewhat narrow tongue of land. Hence the mountaineers form its nearest and most formidable neighbours, owing to the nature of the locality and other accidental circumstances. It so happens, moreover, that the tribe of the Mzaias, which is in possession of those heights, is reported to be one of the most warlike, poor, and savage of all. Its territory is carefully cultivated, but the spots of good mould are not sufficiently abundant to support the inhabitants. Accordingly, a certain number go forth to work elsewhere; and those who remain are never backward in any thiefish or warlike enterprise. They can muster 800 foot soldiers. The plain belongs to two tribes—the Beni-Bou-Messoud and the Beni-Menouj—which can each of them bring from 500 to 600 firelocks into the field, with a small body of horsemen. Their district is more thriving; for instance, they can boast of fine flocks, of corn, flax, a great many bee-hives, olive-trees, and some tolerably flourishing villages.

The roads of Bugia are the best in Algeria. They are, it is true, somewhat exposed to squalls and to a heavy swell; but these evils are remedied by their excellent anchoring-ground. To seaward of space of about 150 acres, situated before the town, and suited for merchant-ships, the anchorage of Sidi-Yahia can receive, from Pointe de Boue to Fort Abd-el-Kader, four line-of-battle ships, six frigates, and a considerable number of smaller craft. The Turks were in the habit of putting up their fleet in Bugia roads in the winter. Recent travellers agree that the famous inlet at Cape Carbon, into which, according to ancient geographers, ships could enter under full sail, would now scarcely admit a boat.

Mount Gouraya, whose rocks are of limestone, is covered to the top with argillaceous earth, the fecundity of which counteracts the usual effects of exposure to the south. The lentisks, carobs, vines, and wild olives which clothe its sides and summit, only require protection from the cattle, to supply the base of the mountain with abundant sources, by attracting and retaining the rain. The great rents of the Simplon, St. Gothard, and Splügen offer nothing comparable to this prodigious up-heaving of mountains. The view from the Righi may be more extensive, but it is far less imposing.

BOLGRAD.—Count Kisseloff (says a Paris letter in the "Nord" of Brussels) the Russian organ had a conference with Count Walewski, a few days ago, on the subject of Bolgrad. The Russian Minister manifested the most conciliatory disposition, but insisted on the necessity of solving the difficulty in a congress, in order that it may be shown to the eyes of Europe that the obstacles and delays in the execution of the treaty of peace do not come from Russia.

THE NATIVE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.—The feud between the natives was at the last days raging with great violence, and a serious encounter had taken place between the two hostile tribes of the Ngatiarau and Ngatiawa. Five appear to have been killed on both sides. The former tribe had eight wounded the latter three—at least this is the only loss that either will admit of. The encounter took place near the European boundary, but no alarm or anxiety appears to exist on the part of the colonists.

THE TASMANIA GOLD FIELDS.—The accounts from the newly discovered gold fields at Flinders are much more satisfactory than could have been anticipated. Notwithstanding the adverse season of the year, the reports of the progress of the mining parties are becoming more constant, and nuggets had been found. The result of the survey instituted by the authorities had, as far as it had been carried out, produced very favourable indications that the island possessed several auriferous districts.

SUNKEN WAR VESSELS AT SEBASTOPOL TO BE RAISED BY AN AMERICAN.—A Boston paper says:—"John E. Cowen, Esq., of this city, who is now in Russia, has just entered into a contract with the Russian Government to raise the ships-of-war and other vessels, fifty-two in number, sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol at the time of the siege. It will be remembered that Mr. Cowen, under contract with our Government, succeeded, after repeated efforts of British engineers had failed, in raising the wreck of the United States steamer *Misouri*, sunk in the harbour of Gibraltar. Mr. Cowen will commence operations in the harbour of Sebastopol next spring."

THE VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER.—M. Emile de Girardin has sold his interest in the "Presse" to M. Milhaud, a banker. M. de Girardin was the founder and principal proprietor of the paper. He possessed forty 100ths of the shares, and had a salary of 30,000 francs, as redactor-in-chief. The terms are—for the forty shares, 800,000 francs, and for the editorship, 150,000 francs; making together the very handsome sum of 950,000 francs. After the example of persons in meaner callings, he enters into a covenant not to exercise his trade as a journalist in Paris.

LORD TEMPEST VANE.—Cornet Ames, 4th Light Dragoons, has applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a criminal information against Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, for an assault. It will be recollect that it was for practical jokes on Ames that his Lordship and Cornet Birt were dismissed the service. After their dismissal Ames had no communication with either of them. On the 31st of October Mr. Ames was standing, in the evening, in one of the streets of Brighton, near Dorset Gardens, talking to a female, when Lord Ernest Vane Tempest came up and spat in his face, and called him a blackguard and a coward. Mr. Ames said he did not like to create a disturbance in the street, and told Lord Ernest Vane Tempest that he would hear of this again. As a matter of course, the occurrence became known to the regiment. The Adjutant wrote to Mr. Ames to know what notice he meant to take of it; and he told him that he had placed the affair in the hands of his solicitor, under whose advice the present application was made. Lord Campbell granted a rule.

THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH ON POOR LIVINGS.—The Bishop of St. Asaph, in a letter to the Marquis of Westminster (published in the "Times") enters at some length into the question of stipend. He is of opinion that the average income of clergymen of the Established Church is considerably less than it ought to be, and that the remedy is not to be found in the better management of church property. His own conviction is, that the whole of the church property is utterly inadequate to provide for such a church establishment as would prove most beneficial for England, and best suited to raise the moral condition of the poor to that standard which, by God's mercy, the upper orders have reached. The real question, his Lordship says, is—How are we to provide for the thousands of ill-paid populous parishes? The answer to this question is a suggestion that where the endowment is small, the landed proprietors of the parish should raise it by a voluntary contribution. The opinion of the bishop is in favour of state endowment, but that being impossible in the present state of feeling in the country, a suggestion is made to the territorial aristocracy, through the very wealthy Marquis of Westminster, to come forward and supply the deficiency in the incomes of the clergy by voluntary endowment.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS.—We have received a letter from Dr. Griffith Jones, of Woburn Place, Russell Square, requesting us to mention that he is not the Dr. Jones referred to in the paragraph with the above heading, which appeared in our number for Nov. 15. We may take this opportunity of observing, that the paragraph in question was extracted from the "Daily News" of a few days previously, and that we are not responsible for the truth of the statements contained in it.

SCARLET AND TYPHUS FEVER are very prevalent in some parts of the South of England, amongst grown-up persons.

AN INFLUENTIAL MEETING, convened to promote the abolition of capital punishments, has been held in Manchester.

MR. COBDEN ON MARITIME LAW.

THE following letter from Mr. Cobden to the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, was read at a recent meeting of the Directors:—

"My dear Sir.—Will you allow me to call your attention to a pending diplomatic negotiation, in which our commercial and maritime interests are deeply involved? You will have observed a declaration made by the late Paris Congress against privateering. That resolution was afterwards submitted for the approval of the American Government, whose answer has not, I think, attracted all the attention it deserves from our mercantile community.

"In substance, Mr. Marcy, the United States' Foreign Secretary, says:—'We do not maintain, like the great European Powers, large warlike establishments in time of peace, and therefore we should, in case of hostilities rest on the public spirit and patriotism of our private citizens, who would, with the sanction of Government, cause our merchant marine into vessels of war. To deny to this improvised navy the right of making prizes of your mercantile shipping, while to the thousands of vessels constituting your Royal and Imperial navies this privilege is to be reserved, would be voluntarily to surrender our commerce to annihilation. On no conditions whatever will the American Government renounce the use of its mercantile marine in case of war; and the same power to burn, capture, or sink enemy's property, which you give to your Imperial or Royal navies, we shall give to our naval volunteers, whether they be called privateers or by any other name. But being anxious to promote the object aimed at by the Congress, we invite you to carry out your principle by going one step further—exempt private property on the ocean from seizure by Government-armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, and the United States will readily meet you on that broad ground.'

"Now, really, there is no logical way of meeting this proposition but by an instant acquiescence; and, had it not been misrepresented and dealt with in a flagrant spirit by some of our journals, it must have received as unanimous an assent in this country as it has from all parties in the United States.

"But, with this declaration against privateering at the Paris Congress, two other resolutions were coupled; and, had their scope been understood by our plenipotentiaries, it would have bid them to propose to add to M. Watowski's proposal the very clause which has now been suggested by Mr. Marcy.

"The Congress declared:—

"That the neutral flag covers an enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

"That neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag."

"These resolutions reverse the most venerated judgments of our Admiralty Courts, and, for the first time, impart the force of maritime law to principles which were resisted by England against the world in arms down to the close of the war in 1815. Without dwelling on the imperious necessity which led us, during the late Russo-Turk war, to abandon our ancient belligerent rights, let us look at the altered position in which we should be placed in case of a future rupture with a maritime Power.

"We will suppose—and it is no great stretch of the imagination, after all that diplomacy has achieved during the last three years—that we are at war with France. I remember hearing the late Mr. Samuel Gurney state, in the presence of the Prime Minister of the time, as the result of careful inquiry, that the amount of British property in ships and cargoes abroad averaged from £80,000,000 to £100,000,000 sterling. It would be a liberal estimate to put down the amount owned by France at from £20,000,000 to £30,000,000. We should thus have nearly four times as much private property exposed to the depredations of Government cruisers as our enemy. But under the new maritime code, which admits the competition of neutrals, it may fairly be questioned whether a merchant ship under either of the belligerent flags would long continue to find it profitable to keep the sea. Railroads, which transmit the heaviest commodities 500 miles with little detriment to their exchangeable value, have virtually put an end to blockades. France, in case of war, could use the ports of Belgium, Holland, or Germany, through which channels her commerce, even with Eng. and might be carried on in neutrals; for once on board an American or Dutch ship, French exports or imports would be safe from molestation. The same applies to British commodities: whether imported raw materials or exported manufactures, they would be liable to seizure only when on board a British vessel. Now, I ask, would it be possible for French and English ships and cargoes, which would be subject to a charge of 10 or 20 per cent., for assurance against risk of capture, to compete with the neutral flag which would be free from any such burden? And bear in mind that our loss would be fourfold that of our enemy, owing to the larger amount of our tonnage exposed to this unequal competition.

"Or, let us suppose ourselves at war with the United States. It may be estimated that the value of American property afloat on salt water—a large part of their navigation is upon the interior lakes and rivers does not exceed the half of ours. Unless their late proposal were previously adopted, the old system of privateering would be in force on both sides, to which we should offer two-thirds of the prey to their one-third. But the rights of neutrals which were proclaimed at the Paris Congress would admit all the European flags to bring and carry to and from England and America the produce of both countries without risk of capture during the war. Again I would ask—Could a vessel bearing the British flag keep the sea under the circumstances, with 500 or 1,000 armed American vessels cruising against our commerce? It is clear that nobody would charter an English vessel, and pay a heavy assurance against capture, when a neutral ship could be had free from any such charge. The practical effect, then, of the alterations made in our maritime law at the Paris Conference, if we go no further, would be, in case of war with naval Power, to transfer the carrying trade even of our own ports to neutral bottoms. It is then our interest especially, and beyond all other countries, to go forward in the path to which the Americans have invited us.

"I cannot help regretting, as an Englishman, that the proposal did not originate with us. But the next best thing will be to give it a prompt and hearty acceptance, and aid in securing for it, if possible, a world-wide acquiescence. It is impossible to foresee all the consequences of such a revolution in the rules of war. It is, I believe, the first time in the annals of the world that the powers of belligerents will be restrained and defined in the interest of individuals by written international law. Who can tell in what other direction the precedent may be followed? War will henceforward partake more of the character of duels between Governments than of the old contests of nations. Private citizens will cease to be held responsible, or liable to injury, unless they become participants in the strife. There will no longer be plunder and prize money to add the stimulus of cupidity to the passions of hatred and revenge; and we shall have one pretence less for constantly increasing the burden of war navies in proportion to the growth of foreign commerce, on the plea of protecting our mercantile marine. These are some of the obvious consequences of this proposed innovation upon the traditions and precedents of the last century. The mercantile world will, I trust, allow its voice to be heard upon the question by Government and Parliament; and it is in the hope that the chamber will throw the weight of its great influence into the scale of humanity and progressive civilisation that I have ventured to trouble you with this letter."

RAILWAYS AND REVOLVERS.

SOME time since we had occasion to repeat a story, circulated by the "Times," in which a most astounding catalogue of duels were recorded as having taken place in a railway travelling in Georgia. The style in which these duels was perpetrated was so cold-blooded, the whole circumstances of the case, in fact, were so strangely cruel, that the story excited an extraordinary interest. By most people it was roundly asserted to be a hoax; but the author came forward—a Mr. Arrowsmith of Liverpool—announced his name, and vouches for the facts. Since then the story, repeated in a hundred British newspapers, found its way to America, and was received there by the leading journals with derision; the story, it was asserted, was indeed a mere stupid hoax, and the "Times" has been taken in. "John P. King," President of the Georgia Railroad, has come forward to clinch the matter. Writing to the "Times," he says:—

"I know not the object of insulting one with this romance. You know that such occurrences are as likely to happen between Liverpool and London as between Macon and Augusta, and you know equally well that such stories finds credence with a large class of the ignorant and down-trodden population of Europe, and even with a class of the population of England itself. Let me assure you that the laws against duelling in Georgia are so severe that I don't believe there has been a duel in the State for twenty years. Let me also give some encouragement to English travellers by assuring them that a single traveler has never yet been killed or materially injured in a passenger car in Georgia by a duel or otherwise."

"On our western borders we have had some disgraceful encounters between land speculators and fanatics, but these have been greatly exaggerated, and were quickly quieted by the approach of the national flag. All free countries will have their political schemers, agitators, and demagogues. England has hers—we have ours. Put no more faith in these than you would in the courage of your Georgia traveller. As an English editor, why do you seize upon every hope of a dissolution of the States? Your wishes will never be gratified—at least in our time."

The Editor of the "Times" will not be beaten, however. He says:—

"We insert Mr. King's letter, as we inserted Mr. Arrowsmith's. Of the latter the latter is the more credible, as it is written quietly, gives particulars, and contains no one statement absolutely incredible. The laws against duelling in Georgia may be very severe, but it does not follow that they are enforced; and the statement that there has been no duel in the State for twenty years is as probable as that no traveller was ever materially injured on a Georgia railway. We happen to know that, though the narrative elicited a storm of general contradiction in New York, after a week's reflection and recollection there arose a feeling in some minds that it was not so improbable after all, and then those who had volunteered an absolute denial found themselves in a rather awkward position."

THE ERITH MURDER.

This crime created so much excitement that it may be worth while to capitulate its leading features, not hitherto very clearly defined.

Thomas Cartwright Worrell and George Carter, were, in the ordinary estimation of the town, who is called "intimate friends." Worrell had been a successful gold digger, and had made two voyages to Australia, returning each time with a considerable sum of money. Carter was a member of a respectable family, and entitled to several hundred pounds under his father's will. He was, however, of careless habits, and on this account his friends encouraged him to emigrate in the hope that a more active field for occupation than appeared likely to offer at home might open to him in Australia. A few days before the murder, Mr. Freeman, of Bicklesbury, who is the legal adviser of the *Times*, advanced George Carter £100 for the purpose of presenting his fit and paying his passage. Carter resided with his sister-in-law, at Battersea, and on the morning of Thursday, November 6, the day before his death, he counted out fifty sovereigns, and left home with that amount of cash in his possession. He did not return the same night, but about half-past nine o'clock on Friday morning he came home and went up stairs to lie down. Shortly after Worrell called, and Carter having got up, invited him to inspect his outfit, for which purpose he went up-stairs. Presently afterwards Worrell and Carter left the house together. Carter did not say where he was going, but, being dressed in a care-free manner, with a loose overcoat and cap his friends were led to believe he would return in a few minutes. From that moment he was never again seen by any of his relations. Worrell called on the Saturday afternoon and asked if "George" was at home. He was informed that nothing had been seen of him since he had left the house together on the previous day. Worrell expressed surprise, and said he had parted from Carter in the York Road, Battersea, and that Carter told him he was then going to Chelsea. Worrell did not call again at Carter's house for a me day, and nothing was heard of the murdered man by his friends until Wednesday, the 13th inst., when the body, which had been discovered on the previous Saturday, was identified.

We are now led to the village of Erith, on the Kentish shore of the Thames, opposite to Barking, where, between twelve and one o'clock on Friday, November 12, two persons, resembling in gait and figure Carter and Worrell, respectively, arrived by the North Kent noon train from London. On leaving the station, they together proceeded by a private and unfrequented road in the direction of an old and almost deserted dwelling, about half a mile from Erith, known as Lesney Hall. This place is approached by what must once have been an imposing avenue of trees, but a quarter of a century in the Court of Chancery has reduced the avenue to a "green lane." About midway up this avenue is a narrow cross-croft, very much overgrown with underwood. About twenty paces within this croft, on the forenoon of Saturday, the 8th of November, the body of a man was discovered. In the right hand of the deceased, a carpenter's gouge was found fast clinched. This instrument was pointed towards, and bore evanescent stains of blood; and on examining the body, no less than sixteen distinct wounds were found in and about the region of the heart. The body was borne by several of Mr. Carter's relatives.

At the inquest, on the 18th, many persons who had known deceased came to Erith, and among the rest Thomas Cartwright Worrell. He affected to be greatly distressed at his friend's death, and inveighed in strong terms upon the brutality exhibited by the assassin. But when, on the production of the bloody shirt and clothes of the murdered man, Worrell suddenly left the inquest-room, suspicion fell on him, and a few hours afterwards he was in custody.

Worrell was lodged in the Greenwich police-station; and on the same evening poison'd himself.

A letter was found in his pocket, on being first searched at the station-house, addressed to his father and mother, expressing his intention to commit suicide. "I must tell you," says he, "that the talk about Carter's affair has so preyed upon my mind that I scarcely know what I am about sometimes; but I write this to inform you of my innocence in that affair. But there seems to have been a sort of web worked round me that I scarcely can get clear of, but God knows that I am innocent of the crime they would make me guilty of, and so I can't think of walking about. When people have such an opinion of me that it is too much for me; so I mean to end my days by taking poison. My dear wife knows nothing of this at present, and I am afraid it will kill her when she knows of it; but I could not possibly think of living to be thought a murderer, as some think me now by all accounts. But still I am innocent of it, for I swear that I did not get it in. All I am afraid of is my dear wife, but God send you will be able to take care of her for me, it being my last request. I hope you will not take it ill of me. It cuts my heart to think that I should be thought guilty of such a crime, when the poor fellow was more like a brother to me than anything else, and always behaved as such to me, and better."

There was no date to the letter, but the prisoner acknowledged to Inspector Wilson, jun., that he had written it that morning, and had poison at home, which he intended taking had he not been prevented. A watch was lost to him, but he nevertheless managed to swallow a dose of arsenic, and, when he had escaped the searchers, the poison he had managed to secrete in his boots.

It is clear, however, from the testimony of witnesses at the adjourned inquiry (which we have used in the above summary of the case) that Worrell's statement is at least in one respect false. He did see the deceased on the day in question. The evidence was as follows:—

Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner, cousin of the deceased, proved that on Friday morning, the day of deceased's death, Thomas Cartwright Worrell called upon her, and they left the house together. Witness expected him back in a few minutes, but she saw him no more alive. At five o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, Worrell called, and asked whether "George" was at home? Witness replied his family had not seen him since they left home together on the previous day, upon which Worrell said he had parted from him about noon in the York Road, Battersea.

Abraham Jacobs, hackney carriage driver No. 3,027, proved laying driven to Worrell, on the morning of Friday, the 7th inst., from Kennington Cross to Battersea Fields. Witness asked his fare if he should wait to take him back, and he gave him a conditional order to wait one hour. In half an hour Worrell came back and stepping into the cab, told witness to drive to his house, No. 24, Clayton Place, Kennington. Shortly afterwards he picked up a short stout gentleman on the road, and both came on to Vauxhall station, where Worrell put his head out of the window and said, "Don't go to my house. Drive direct to London Bridge Station." Witness did as he was ordered, and drew up on the left-hand side of the incline, near the North Kent Station, about noon. Witness had very frequently driven Mr. Worrell, and knew his person well, having frequently taken himself and his wife to the theatre. It was about twelve o'clock when witness arrived at the London Bridge Station.

Several witnesses were here examined, who proved beyond all doubt that Worrell and Carter had been seen together in the last witness's cab, on the road to London, on Friday, the 7th inst., thus positively negativing the statement of the accused that he had not been out with Carter on that day.

Mrs. Perkins, wife of a person employed in Price's candle factory, who resides near the railway station, deposed to having seen two persons proceeding from the railway in the direction of Lesney Hall, on Friday, the 7th inst., shortly before one o'clock. She thought at the time that one of them was George Carter, whom she had known for many years while living at Battersea, and on hearing a dead body had been found in Captain Waceley's "crot," she went to the church and immediately recognised the features of the corpse.

John Mayo, ash maker, of 8, Jew's Row, Wandsworth, identified the gouge taken from the hand of the deceased as his property. He had lent it many months ago to an apprentice of Mr. Worrell, San., who had never returned it. He recognised the particular tool by its uneven edge and a peculiar twist it had, from having been used on one occasion as a wrench. He had come forward in consequence of statements he had observed in the newspapers, and would undertake to select this particular tool (produced) out of fifty. He had had it twice years.

The Coroner said the important thing was to trace the tool to the possession of the young man to whom Mayo said he had lent it. Without this the proof was not worth much. The inquiry was again adjourned.

There is one singular fact in connection with this murder—that there was no sign of blood, either on the exterior of Carter's garments, or the spot where the body was found.

THE MURDER OF MR. LITTLE.

No arrest has as yet been made, but the police are still actively prosecuting their inquiries, and it is to be hoped will soon obtain some clue that may lead to the discovery of the murderer. The canal has been drained. Mr. Crofton and Mr. Kinneir, two gentlemen connected with the Dubu Corporation, happened to be looking at the operations of the workmen, and observed a piece of wood appearing above the water which remained in the basin to the depth of two or three inches. It was found that the wood was the handle of a hammer, the head of which was embedded in the mud. It is an engineer's hammer, about eighteen inches in length, having a highly polished broad face on one side and a smaller and angular one at the other. The handle, at about two inches from the head, showed a crack, in which human hair was entangled. Hair was also visible on the head of the hammer itself. Next day a razor was found slightly embedded in the mud. The blade was set in a white handle, and is of a superior kind. No trace of blood is apparent on the blade or handle; but from its having remained in the water for as is presumed, some few days, all appearance of blood must no doubt have been washed away. It will, however, be subjected to a microscopic examination.

The body of Mr. Little was exhausted and examined by Drs. Porter and Jennings for the purpose of ascertaining whether the wounds were inflicted by the weapons found in the canal; and it is understood that their decided opinion was that the wounds on the head were such precisely as would have been produced by the hammer. The face and point of which fitted exactly the contusions inflicted by the murderer. It is also said that the medical men entertain very little doubt as to the wounds on the throat of the deceased having been made with the razor which was found in such close proximity with the former weapon in the bed of the canal.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

THE GREAT GOLD ROBBERY.

WILLIAM PIERCE and James Burgess were again brought up at the Mansion House on Saturday, charged with stealing £15,000 worth of gold, while in transit proposito to Blackstone.

The first witness called was Charlotte Paynter, who deposed that she had seen Agar and Fanny Kay as their servant, at Harleyford Road, Vauxhall, two weeks ago. She afterwards lived with them at Cambridge Villas. Remembered that Mrs. Bessell, a neighbour, died while she was in the habit of going to Harleyford Road. Some time he stayed the night of the day before Agar was generally at home when Pierce came, and both used to go into the wash-house at the back of the kitchen. I did not know where they were doing there (said the witness), but once or twice when I was here I heard a hammering and knocking. On one occasion I waited outside the wash-house, and knocked at the door, but Agar would not open it. I saw two boxes in the wash-house, one of which was colour'd green, and I went into the wash house when Agar and Pierce were not there, and I took the boxes for the purpose of sweeping under them. The second was a slate one, and was heavier than that coloured green. A vice was fixed to a stool near the window, and it remained there when I left. I recollect Agar entering the room. It was on that occasion with a strap over the soulder of his coat. Agar brought the bag into the back parlour, and he and Agar's master went out with it together towards evening. I slept in my bedroom upstairs. There was then a small common stove in the parlour in that room. I sometimes went to bed at eight and sometimes at ten o'clock. Pierce always left before I went to bed. The chair was of a drab colour. The boxes of which I have spoken were not. I did not hit, but pushed them, when I wanted to sweep the floor. I saw either of them opened. They had both been there as long as I had been there. When the leather bag of which I have spoken was brought by Fanny Kay was in the house. It did not remain there more than a quarter of an hour. Agar carried the bag when they went out. He fetched it into the parlour, but I did not see him take it out of the house. I think they came home. I never saw that bag afterwards.

In cross-examination by Mr. Lewis, the witness admitted that she had read accounts of this case in the newspaper, and that they had refreshed her memory. Mary Anne Wilde was then sworn. She said she was servant to Mrs. Bessell, who lived next door to Agar. She could see out of the back room of her master's house into Agar's kitchen; and often saw Agar go with another man into the wash-house. Witness remembers her master borrowing a heavy hammer from Agar, and she had often heard the noise of hammering in Adams's Kitchen. Mr. Fox, a cab proprietor, of Hawley Road, Camden Town, deposed as follows. In the spring of last year I remember being out with my cab near Chalk Farm. I was driving along the road. It was about seven o'clock in the evening. I chanced to meet a man and drove to the corner of Prince of Wales Road, Haverstock Hill. The man either walked or rode in the cab to the corner of that road, I stopped at the corner about a quarter of an hour, the man leaving me and driving on to Crown Terrace, which is about 150 yards from the corner of Prince of Wales Road. He returned with another man, and they brought two or three carpet-bags. Two were carpet-bags, I think, and the third was a little stronger, which appeared to contain a dressing case, or something of that kind, though the outside of it was leather. Both persons got into the cab and ordered me to drive them to London Bridge Station. They afterwards ordered me to pull up at the right, near the Bridge Hotel. When I arrived there the shorter man got out and went towards either London Bridge or Tooley Street—I could not swear which—but I know that he crossed the road in that direction. The other man remained in the cab, and told me to drive to St. Thomas Street, Paddington, proceeded there, and when I got near Guy's Hospital I was ordered to stop. One of them wore a cloak or mantle. They had been preparing to go as they went along, as I imagined from their moving about in the cab as they went along. The man who first got out took no bag with him. I waited at St. Thomas Street about half an hour before the first man returned. I think he came from Tooley Street, underneath the railway arch. When the shorter man returned he got into the cab, spoke to his companion, and then got out and went again for about a quarter of an hour. They then ordered me to drive back to where I had taken them up, but to go round another way, to the Mother Shipton, and get by the Prince of Wales Road. I took them within about 200 yards of Crown Terrace. They then paid me and took their luggage away with them. I think they had nearly the same luggage with them as they had when they first got into the cab. I never saw these men before, but two or three days after they hired me again. I was then on the rank at Chalk Farm. The same short man hired me at about the same place in the evening. I was told first to drive to the corner of Prince of Wales Road, where the one went for the other man as before, and then returned with luggage—two carpet-bags and a small leather bag. I think the men had coats or mantles on their arms. I drove them to St. Thomas's Hospital, where the short man got out, taking nothing with him that I observed, and was gone about half an hour. He went in the same direction—toward the arch. The other man remained in the cab the whole of time. At the end of half an hour, when the shorter man returned, he got out of the cab, and the one but which of the two I cannot swear to get out and drove me to drive back the other one. I left one there and took the other. I cannot say whether the one that got out took anything with him. I then drove back by way of Haverstock Hill. I was hired in the same way afterwards, and by the same man. I took them to St. Thomas's Place, on the north side, when I went this time. One of them got out as before—the shorter one—and I drove them back as before. Their luggage seened away. This occurred in either April or May. I could not swear which. It was dark when I returned. The short man was of fair complexion, and had bushy whiskers. He looked to me like a servant out of place. The fat man never looked at. He did not give me the chance. The shorter man was about fifteen or twenty feet tall, and about twenty-eight or thirty years of age. He had a brown frock coat each time, I think. The taller man I could not swear to, as far as he came he was in the cab, and I drove off. He was about fifteen or eighteen high—a thin man—a fair man. He was dressed in dark clothes, with a mantle on his arm. I could not swear to either. It looked to me as if the shorter was a servant, and that he came to hire the cab for his master. I only served the shorter man that hired me. It was mostly he that used to order me to drive; the shorter man gave me the orders where to go.

The description which this witness gave of the men who rode in his cab tallied in great measure with the appearance of both Agar and Pierce. Joseph Carter sworn—I am a cab driver living at Camden Town. I remember being with my cab one evening, about fifteen or sixteen months ago, on the rank at Camden Town, and remember on that occasion being hired by two men. The man beside the guard is one of them. [The witness alluded to Pierce, who stood beside Burgess, the latter wearing his uniform of railway guard.] The other is the man that goes by the name of Agar. When I was hired by these two men they had two large bags with them. Whether they were carpet-bags or not I do not know, but they had two bags, if not three. They had two, I know. The bags were heavy. I was told to drive to St. Thomas Street, in the Borough, pulled up at the bottom of the street. There is an archway there not many yards from the corner. One of them got out—it was Agar—and went round to the left. Pierce remained in the cab till Agar returned. He was gone about two hours. When he returned he said to Pierce, "It is not a going down to-night." Upon that he got into the cab, and I drove them to Mother Shipton's, Haverstock Hill. I was then discharged. I crossed the road, and in looking back saw one of them carrying two bags along Prince's Terrace. I will not exactly which it was. I was about 100 or 150 yards from Crown Terrace. I have not read any account of this case, nor do I hear Agar give his evidence here. All the witnesses were ordered out, and was not in two minutes. I was hired in the evening. I can't exactly say the time. I do not remember any of the fares I drove during the same week. It is the only fare I remember. I can tell whether a bag is light or heavy, whether it requires force to lift it or not. It appeared to be heavy, and sounded at the bottom of the cab. I will not say what the size of the bag was. There are two bags. I know that man's (Pierce's) face well. I have seen him several times at Camden Town. I cannot say whether either of the gentlemen ever went in cloaks. I did not observe whether they walked freely or not. The man who went round the corner was at liberty, and had no large weight with him. I believe he had not a cloak on. When I drove back neither of them had a bag.

James Clements, who kept a coffee-house, last year, near the turnpike-gate, Camden Town, said that two men, one fair and one dark, called at his shop one evening, with carpet-bags. One went out, and remained absent for about an hour and a half. They had a cab when they went away.

John Honour said—I am a hairdresser in Lambeth Walk. I have known the prisoner four or five years. He often came to my shop. On one occasion he wanted me to dress a wig for him. I did so. It was very near black. It was for a friend of his, a very elderly gentleman.

John Aldby, a grocer, was next called. He said—I remember one day finding some gold in Prince's Terrace, just by the side of the kerb, I had about a double-hundred sovereigns. They were all along Prince's Terrace. A person walking from Crown Terrace to Haverstock Hill would go along that road. There was some large and some small gold.

John Matthews—I live at 116, Leadenhall Street, and am assistant to Mr. Moxon, a goldsmith. On the morning of the 16th of May, last year, I bought an American golden eagle, for which I gave £213 10s., and I sold them for £241 10s. I think it took place about a quarter past nine in the morning. It was the first transaction in buying. I paid the amount in gold, which I presented at the Bank of England. I sold the eagles before I paid for them in the morning for a pound more than I gave. I have a very slight recollection of the party that brought them. He was rather a tall man, and he looked as if he had been travelling. I believe the man remained in the shop till I returned with my money. He was there when I came back. I was gone about twenty minutes or half an hour. I noticed no other person than the man who came. I did not notice any cab.

Walter Stearn, who keeps the White Hart public-house in St. Thomas's Street, Borough, deposed that he knew Pierce and Burgess, and Agar also, but not by name. Pierce and Burgess had frequented his house for seven or eight years. On the 17th or 18th of February last, witness received a purse for Burgess. Either the following night, or the night after that, Burgess called. Witness handed the purse to Burgess, who broke it open at once. Witness saw that it contained Bank notes. Burgess gave the notes to witness, remarking that they were the savings of years, and requested him witness to invest the money for him. Witness is ready to lay the notes to his masters, the Messrs. Reid, who allowed him, as the custom is, five per cent for the money. The interest was paid, and he handed it over to Burgess, with the book in which Messrs. Reid had given their acknowledgment. When this case became public, witness voluntarily offered this evidence to the solicitors for the prosecution.

Mr. Bodkin (for the prosecution) having stated to the Court that the evidence just given would be the best he should adduce that day, said—I think it my duty to call your Lordship's attention to an occurrence that took place on the last occasion, in which the interests of justice appear to be materially involved. There was a short adjournment in the middle of the day, and during that interval, a man, who is now in court, availed himself of an opportunity of making a communication to the prisoner Pierce, and I shall call the person before you who heard the answer that Pierce made. He did not hear what the man said, for it was said in a whisper, but he heard the reply, and that I shall prove as evidence in the case; but I call your Lordship's attention particularly to it, because if there is no proper guard kept here and watchfulness exhibited, to prevent communications with prisoners, your Lordship will see in a moment that the ends of justice will be very much frustrated.

James Porter was then called by Mr. Bodkin, and examined. He said—I live at Harleyford Road, and am a carpenter. I was here at the last examination of the prisoners. I was present when the short adjournment took place. Directly behind Pierce I observed that man (pointing to the man in question, who had given his name as Robert Dackombe) speak to him. I could not hear what he said to Pierce. I heard Pierce say to him, "Make away with them—destroy them." This man stopped in the court for a short time, and I don't think I saw him afterwards. I am sure he is the person.

Robert Dackombe, who stood next to the witness box, said—I am a coach proprietor. I am a liveryman and a freeman of the Pewterers' Company, and never had the least charge brought against me upon any one occasion; and as to speaking to Pierce, I did not go near him—not here. I have spoken to him, but I never spoke to him in court the whole time.

Mr. Bodkin then called Mr. Mitchell, an inspector of the City Police, who, he had been sworn, said—at the close of the examination last Monday, I saw this person (Dackombe)—I do not know his name—speak to Pierce from the back of the dock. I leant forward to endeavour to catch what was said, but did not succeed. It was not at the time of the adjournment, but of the final close of the day's proceedings.

The Lord Mayor said that for the future every precaution would be taken to prevent prisoners, while in the dock, having communication with bystanders. This extraordinary case was then adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE CONFEDERATES.

Agar has long been known as one of the most enterprising and successful mai-factors of the fraud and forgery class in London. The circumstances under which he was at last detected may be interesting.

One day in the month of August, last year, a man gave information to the Forresters at the Mansion House, respecting a cheque (forged) for £700 on Messrs. Stevenson, Son, & Co., the Lombard Street bankers, which was to be given to him to get cashed on a certain day, and of which he had his suspicion, as he was promised the handsome gift of £100 if he succeeded. The man was taken to Messrs. Bush and Mullens, the solicitors to the Committee of Bankers, who arranged that he should act as he had been directed. The man presented the cheque at the bank named, and received in return a bag which he supposed to contain sovereigns, and proceeded to Bedford Row, where the party had appointed to meet him. After loitering about some time, a well-dressed man accosted him. It was Agar, who, observing two men on the opposite of the street, said, "Come on; we are watched," and on reaching the corner of Princes Street, he added, "Sling the stuff over to me, and I'll bolt." The man did as required, and Agar took to his heels. He was pursued by the two men, who were Goddard, the officer, and an assistant of the Forresters; and a desperate chase took place before he was captured. The bag was found in his possession. Instead of containing sovereigns, however, they were 700 farthings, which Mr. Mullens had arranged with the bankers to substitute for gold. At his trial, a paper parcel was produced, which contained nine copper-plates, sixty-nine blank cheques of Messrs. Coutts and Co., forty-nine blank cheques of the East of England Bank at Norwich, and a number of others. These were stated by the prosecution to have been placed by Agar in his pockets for security. The clerks of Messrs. Glyn and Co. and Messrs. Coutts and Co. proved that some of those blank cheques belonged to customers of theirs whose places had been burglariously entered. In two instances, cheques for £789 and £800 had been paid. Agar's defence was, that he had been ensnared by a third party. The jury found him guilty of the forgery, and he was transported for life. Pierce was said to be implicated with Agar in this forgery, and was included in the indictment on which Agar was convicted. The part he is supposed to have taken in the affair was in watching the man to the bank in Lombard Street; and seeing him come out with the bag, as he supposed, containing the gold, hastened off to apprise Agar of their apparent success. Although £50 was offered for his apprehension, he continued to evade the vigilance of the police until taken on the charge of stealing the gold. Agar was noted for being an experienced locksmith. To him is imputed the making of the duplicate key which opened the iron safe of Messrs. Rogers, the bankers in Clement's Lane, on the occasion of the robbery of £45,000 some years since. These and other circumstances, it is thought, were communicated to the Learned Judge who presided on the trial, and led to the sentence of transportation for the being passed upon him, which, to those not acquainted with the career of the convict, was considered a severe punishment, there being no previous convictions against him.

The prisoner William Pierce is about forty years of age, married, and has several children. During the time they were employed in arranging the plan for effecting the robbery of the bullion, Pierce had to exercise great caution to prevent his being recognised in his journeys to and from Folkestone. In this, it is stated, he was assisted by a man named Gower, then a ticket-collector in the company's service, who supplied him with Ostend steam-boats and railway return tickets. In October last Gower was detected in these frauds, and was sentenced to four years' penal servitude. After Agar's conviction for forgery, Pierce's whereabouts for two or three months could not be ascertained. Subsequently, however, he was traced by the City detectives in disposing of bars of gold to one or two individuals, and investing the amount in Turkish bonds. It was also discovered that he had become the manager and part proprietor of a betting-office in Panton Street, Haymarket, which, on account of its "large bank," was doing considerable business, Pierce keeping a private account at the London and Commercial Bank. It does not appear, however, that he entered upon any great extravagances. Immediately after his apprehension the metropolitan police searched the floor of the pantry where Agar and Pierce had buried the gold for security, but the treasure had vanished.

With respect to the other prisoner, Burgess, the guard, he appears to have had the most unlimited confidence reposed in him. He is the son of a respectable man still in the company's service. Within a few days after the robbery suspicion pointed to him, in consequence of his having charge of the mail-train from which the gold had been abstracted. He underwent at the time a searching interrogation by the company's officers. He denied all knowledge of the robbery, and his conduct throughout was marked by the greatest self-possession. He, however, admitted that he had been in the habit of allowing "gents" to ride in his carriage while he had charge of the train; but declared in the most positive terms that on the night of the robbery no one rode down in it except himself. For months Burgess was under the surveillance of the City detectives, but he was never seen in the company of either Pierce or Agar. He was, however, frequently in that of Tester, at a public-house in Dover. He is married, but has scarcely children.

Fanny Kay is a respectable-looking person, about twenty-six years of age. Her parents reside at Margate, and it is stated that Burgess recommended her to the situation at the Tonbridge refreshment-room, and afterwards introduced her to Agar. It is very probable that a claim will be made on her behalf, in respect to the reward of £300 which the South Eastern Company offered to any one who would give such information as would lead to the apprehension of the thieves. She was the first person who communicated what she knew of the robbery to Mr. Weatherhead, who forwarded her story to the solicitor of the company, and hence arose the arrest of Pierce and Burgess.

From the great number of witnesses who are yet to be examined, it is not at all improbable but that the case will go over until the February sessions.

The gold robbery is followed up by a refusal of the company to take the loss upon themselves, with an attempt to throw it upon the real owners of the gold; and it comes out that in a previous instance they had compromised the loss.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Friday night, in last week, a murderous assault and attempted robbery took place at Gaitsby, near Olliey. Mr. Brown, a shopkeeper in the village, was seated in a back room, when a tall stout man came into the shop, and turned off the gas. Mr. Brown, in some alarm, left his sitting room to inquire the man's business. The man seized a large knife which lay upon the counter, and struck Mr. Brown across the face, inflicting a deep wound which extended from his nose across one cheek to one of his ears. The ruffian then made a lunge at Mr. Brown's breast, and inflicted another wound just under his shoulder. The man then sprang across the shop to a nest of drawers, in one of which Mr. Brown was in the habit of keeping money. He pulled one open, but fortunatly that was not the money drawer; and before he could open another, a dog kept by Mr. Brown rushed upon him, and seized him with its teeth. Mr. Brown also made an alarm. The robber was intimidated by the noise and the gripe of the dog. He therefore gave up the attempt at robbery, shook off the dog, which was too small to hold him, and made his escape.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FRAUDS.

REDPATH and Kent were again examined at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Friday, 21st. The former appeared very haggard, but Kent looked extremely lively and different.

Mr. Gifford (who appeared for the prosecution) said he did not propose to occupy the entire session of the court with details. He should show that Redpath had received dividends on the amount of stock fraudulently standing in his name. With respect to the share Kent had in the transaction, it would be shown that he had made entries in the book which mentioned Mr. Redpath's account, and it would be shown that he must have been cognisant of these illegal transfers. He should also call the attention of the court to another class of frauds which had been committed jointly by the two prisoners. There was a transfer of stock from Stephen George Hammond to George Sidney, and the attesting witness was Charles Kent. It was believed that the name of Sidney was a forgery, and that there was no such person in existence. It would be shown that Sidney did not live at the place represented, but that Redpath, when he was out of employment, resided there some years ago.

The evidence was then gone into, and corroborated these statements, the general effect being that the figure 1 in several cases been added to certain amounts consisting of a few hundred and odd pounds, so that there was a fraudulent gain of £1,000 upon each of the transactions. In the cross-examination of Mr. Clarke, formerly registrar of the Great Northern Railway Stock, he said:—"The next account to Redpath's, on page 53, is Robertson and Watson; it is a joint account, and comprises a considerable number of items." Mr. Wontner:—"Now, look at this, and see it." Mr. Wontner:—"Look again, and be particular." Witness:—"I don't see it." Mr. Wontner:—"Look again, and be particular." Witness:—"I think I see two." Mr. Wontner:—"Can't you find four or six there?" If not, my eyes have deceived me." Witness:—"I really cannot see more than two." A lighted candle was produced, against which witness held the page, and minutely examined it, adding, "I really do not see more than two—if two. I think there is but one." He again minutely examined the page, and said he could see but one erasure. Possibly, he concluded, what Mr. Wontner pointed out were erasures, but he would not swear that they were.

The following letter from Kent to Redpath was produced and read:—

"My dear Sir,—I enclose you three letters. Nothing has been wanting. You may depend on my keeping everything straight" (this word was underscored) "and I will not leave the office. I am very much obliged for your card. I am much in want of £30. Had I not better sell some of my stock?"

Yours very truly,
CHAS. KENT."

It was mentioned in the course of the trial that the clerks frequently received assistance from Redpath, and that he was very kind to them. Both the accused were remanded for a week.

A petition in bankruptcy was on Friday the 21st presented against Redpath. The case has been allotted to Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, and Mr. Pennell is the official assignee. It is understood that the petitioning creditors are stockbrokers in the City.

ANOTHER FRAUD ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The charges against Leopold Redpath and his accomplice, Kent, have been followed with startling rapidity by another charge of a similar character preferred against the chief clerk in the accountant's office of the same railway. William Snell, the person in question, was brought before the Clerkenwell magistrate, when Mr. Thomas Reynolds, the chief accountant, stated that, some months ago, he gave Snell a cheque for £500, drawn by the directors in favour of the Provident Fund. That cheque was not paid into the ordinary account; and Snell afterwards told Mr. Reynolds that he received a cheque in the City, on his own account, for £502 10s., which, desiring to split up and bring late in the day, he paid into the ordinary account of the company. "He then," said Mr. Reynolds, in his evidence, "asked me to sign two cheques which he had drawn, one for £100, and the other for £42 10s. They were taken out of the company's cheque-book. I expressed my disapprobation that he should pay money into the account of the company. He said that he was very sorry, and that he regretted it very much, and would never do the like again. Before signing the cheques, I satisfied myself, as far as I could, that the money was paid in. All cheques on the company's drawing account are signed by me. I signed that cheque on the faith of the prisoner's statement that the money had been paid in on the previous day. A few days since I gave directions to Snell to proceed as rapidly as possible in making up the drawing account and bringing it as clear as possible. He said he would have it done by Tuesday night. On Wednesday morning, finding that it was not done, I called Snell into my private office and complained that the work had not been done. He came towards me, and then turned back and shut the door. He said, 'There is something wrong—I am the defaulter.' I expressed my regret, and asked to what extent. He said a little under £1,000. I asked him if the £500 was his own money; when he said, 'No, the £500 was the company's money.' I have ascertained that the cheque was drawn from the cash-box. On examining the ledger-book, I find that between the 8th and 10th of October two of them have been taken out."

This being the whole of the evidence, the prisoner was remanded.

PASS IN THE CASPIAN MOUNTAINS, UP-ER PERSIA.

PERSIA, which, of all the nations whose affairs enter intimately into the policies of Europe, is the least known, and perhaps the most suspected, again assumes some of that importance which she lost many ages since. The restless intrigues of Russia, and the natural jealousy with which we must watch any approach to interference in our Indian empire, have led to this. The long-standing suspicion that Persia is to be made the means of an attempt on our rich possessions in Asia, is at this present writing taking a very tangible form. An English force, under Sir James Outram, who left Southampton a few days since to take the command at Bombay, is about to operate against the Persians, so far, at any rate, as to induce them to abandon their aggressive measures in India. Meanwhile, Russia sends an able General, Chruloff, to take command of its forces distributed along the Persian frontier, with probably another view; and, last move of all, we hear that France now claims the Isle of Karrack, near the mouth of the Euphrates, which it was said would form our base of operations against any continued aggression of the Shah.

This, it will be admitted, is a very pretty situation, as it stands; and should it happen to be improved in a belligerent spirit, the isolation of Persia is a vanished thing—if the dominion of the Shah do not vanish also.

Of Western Asia generally it may be said, that, despite the geographical enterprise of hundreds of years, it still remains but obscurely known. It is true, we have accounts numerous enough both from ancient and modern travellers; but their narratives differ so greatly, that the stay-at-home traveller, who views "those scenes so charming" from his arm-chair only, has very indistinct notions of them. It is something, then, to obtain a *bond fide* view of the aspect of the country, such as we present this week from the pencil of Jules Laurens, who accompanied M. Hommaire de Hell in a journey through Upper Persia in 1848.

M. Jules Laurens, in describing this pass, says the mountains are not peaked, as in the Alps, but have abrupt and rugged sides, utterly barren—neither vegetable nor animal life being anywhere visible. This is in some respects confirmatory of Pliny's description; but while he descants on the sterile nature of the soil, he avers that serpents and other noxious creatures so abounded in the Pass, that during the winter it was religiously avoided by travellers. But if now no reptile "winds its slow length along" the face of the rocks, a little stream runs serpent-like at the mouth of the Pass. This stream is brackish, and unfit to drink; leaving on its banks a deposit more medicinal than agreeable—Glauber's salts, to wit.

This gorge is called the Pass of Sialek. It is the most important in the chain, and is known as the Caspian Gate. Through this defile Alexander is supposed to have led his army in pursuit of Darab IL (the Darios Codomanos of the Greeks), two thousand years ago. The passage, though difficult enough for an army, or even for a caravan, is not more than an hour's journey through. In some parts the overhanging masses of rock, the altitude of which has been carefully measured by Rawlinson, are from seven hundred to a thousand feet in height. An intensely blue sky, against which the rugged edges of the mountains are sharply defined, gives distance to the effect, and strongly contrasts with the comparative gloom and positive nakedness of the scene. Few travellers, however, are attracted so far in search of the picturesque; even though to the picturesque is also added the antiquarian. For M. Laurens says that he continually fell in with ancient ruins on his route from Semnan to the Pass.

At the termination of the defile the ground gradually rises; and the chain is seen stretching far away into the distance, enclosing the plain of Veramian. Here, again, the eye is charmed while gazing over the province of Izak Ajouai, and on the snow-capped peak of Demarek.

The gates of the Caspians are rarely passed except by caravans from Meshed, celebrated for its magnificent mausoleum of the Imam Reza and the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, one of the noblest structures in Persia. But, whether the traveler arrives from Irak by way of Elvan-kei, or from Khorassan by way of Aradoun and Kichlak, he must experience the same feelings of awe on beholding this grand passage in the Caspians.



PASS OF THE CASPIAN MOUNTAINS IN UPPER PERSIA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY JULES LAURENS.)

ALL-HALLOW EVEN,

COMMONLY CALLED "NUTCRACK NIGHT."

We have always considered it to be one of the most kindly blessings vouchsafed to man, that although the future has been veiled from human eyes, yet Providence has scattered about in all directions thousands of untiring and inexpensive materials for enabling us to read our destinies. The great door of "To come" has been closed and double-locked; but we may, if we please, peep through the key-hole. A youth stands trembling and anxiously trying to look into time, yet unable to distinguish anything in the thick fog of uncertainty. He asks himself, "What kind of wife shall I marry?" He remembers to have read in books of the highest moral character, written by women of the finest turn of mind, that all domestic

bliss depends solely upon the wife. He remembers, and shudders as he repeats, the axiom of the good Mrs. Barbauld, that beauty is but skin deep, and that virtue scarred by the smallpox is better than flightiness and a peach-tinted skin. He wishes that Mrs. Ellis had been snatched from this wicked world in her teens, and never lived to write that fearful phrase "contentment and a perambulator is preferable—far preferable—to bickering and a brougham." He wonders whether his adored one will wear apricot-coloured gloves and snub him, or whether the hands that crumple his shirt-collar with their affectionate clasp, will be encased in modest mittens. In the midst of this dilemma, and whilst the perplexed youth is vainly straining his eyes to pierce the woolly fog of the future, up steps that lively link-boy, Experience, and thus addresses his

honour, "Why do you torment yourself, when Providence has blessed you with the means of solving your doubts? Has Mother Bunch lived in vain? Was her 'Closet newly Broke Open' done in stupid sport, or is there truth on the shelves? Are onions dear? No! Then listen to the directions of that wise woman. Go, buy a halfpenny saucer of onions, Take your onion and pare it, and at night lay it on a clean handkerchief, under your pillow; put on a clean shirt, and as you lie down, lay your arms abroad and say these words:—

"Good St. Thomas, do me right,
And bring me to my love this night;
That I may view her in the face,
And on her cheek may her embrace."



OLD ENGLISH CUSTOMS, NO. V.—NUT-BURNING ON ALL-HALLOW EVE.—(DESIGNED BY KENNY MEADOWS.)

Then with your arms abroad, go 'to sleep as quickly as possible. And in your first sleep, you shall dream of her who is to be your wife, and she will come and offer to kiss you."

How simple and comforting is such an assurance! What does it matter if the onion is a strong smelling bulb? Its suffocating odour will in this trial draw forth tears of joy. If the fair vision does not object to the seen, why should you? If you are given to talking in your sleep, tell her you had roast pork for dinner.

All-hallow Even is the vigil of All-Saints' Day, which is on the 1st of November. We are very sorry that we did not write this article a month since, for we have a thousand directions to give for enabling fond, yearning hearts of both sexes to tell their matrimonial future. We regret this

delay the more because most likely some of our readers may, before next Hallow Eve comes round again, be married to the wrong persons, instead of being united to the phantoms our charms would have raised up.

It is a strange circumstance that the same spells and conjurations are practised at Hallowe'en in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and that they seem to have existed ever since the marriage service was introduced. The Irish, who are all born thirsty, have taken advantage of the festival to introduce the drinking of a compound of ale, known as "lamb's wool," among the mystic ceremonies. According to Burns, the Scotch always eat "sowens," with butter instead of milk to them, at a Hallowe'en supper; but until we have tasted the food with this strange-sounding name, we shall refrain from offering an opinion on the wisdom of this

custom. We do not like the word, for it conveys a rancid, porky idea to the mind. Could any of our kind readers in Scotland oblige us by forwarding, through the medium of the Post Office, a little bit of sowens, carefully enclosed in a piece of oil-silk, or any other water and butter-proof material?

Apples, ale, and nuts were and are indispensable at a Hallowe'en celebration. A century back, it was considered as customary to observe this festival, as it is now to eat plum-pudding on Christmas Day. The famous conjuror of Dublin—Harvey—says in a letter: "I am alone, but the servants having demanded apples, &c., and nuts, I took the opportunity of running back my own annals of All-hallows Eve." This shows that if the celebrated conjuror had refused, there would have been a rare to do in the

kitchen. We should like to see servants demanding apples, ale, and nuts of their masters now-a-days. We rather think the answer would be, "This day month, and you needn't expect any character from me."

Halloween was vulgarly called "Nutcrack Night," because that fruit was more hugely devoured than any other. For the time, the revellers attacked the hard-hulled cobs, hazels, and alberts, as if they had been so many squirrels. The surgeon-dentists of the period encouraged the custom. Two pints was not looked upon as an unwholesome quantity for a middle-aged lady. The more enthusiastic cracked on till either their teeth or their appetites gave way.

But nuts were not only used for the mere animal pleasure of eating, but also for affording hope and consolation to the impatient and doubtful bachelor and spinster. The individual who could easily devour his or her pints without sacrificing a few of them in seeking for propitious omens as to the matrimonial future, was only worthy of an indigestion and a tooth-ache. The nut-burning charm was performed after this fashion. A pair of nuts had the name of a lady and gentleman given to them, and were then placed in the fire. If they burned quietly together, then it promised a happy marriage or a hopeful love; but if the female nut bounced off with a bang, or the male nut exploded with a crack, or if they flew apart in any way, then it was useless for that couple to think any more of each other, for their courtship would be nothing but a series of bouncings, bangs, and cracks, which would be more likely to end in a six-months' imprisonment than a wedding day. But if the nuts should blaze together and lie burning side by side, motionless as love birds on the perch, then the happy couple might make their minds easy as to their settling in life—she might, on reaching home, burn her thick packets of love letters, and he return his love locks to their original heads. Then he might, without impropriety, ask her where she walked alone on Sundays; she might work him flowery slippers; her modesty need not blush to accept the golden present, however costly the jewel might be, for in a few months it and the lovely wearer would be his own again; she never to part, and the bracelet too, unless money should become awfully scarce.

The gentle Gay, with mild hilarity, chirps in his "Spell"—

"Two hazel nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweethearts name:
This with the loudest bounce my sore amazed,
That in a flame of brightest colour blazed.
As blazed the nut, so may thy passion grow,
For twas thy nut that did so brightly glow."

In Ireland, it is a custom with the girls to test the constancy of their boys, at any time of the year, by means of nuts. This is rendered necessary, from the peculiar disposition of the men in that country to make love to every girl they meet. As soon as the young lady has remembered the names of all the gentlemen who have sworn to adore her, she calls the nuts after them, and, three at a time, subjects them to the fiery ordeal. A nut, which only over-night had sworn "to burrust its harrul intiree, if it was trated badlee at all, at all," has been known to bounce with a bang over to the other side of the room, like a soda-water cork.

In the large engraving of "Burning Nuts on All-hallow Eve," our artist has imagined a party of simple-hearted villagers amusing themselves with a gentle flirtation at nut-burning. They have very cleverly got rid of all the old people, or we are sure that young lady on the right would never have dared to put her arms round the neck of the youth nursing his leg. We only hope her little brother, on the other side, will tell of her bold conduct. Her excuse would be that their nuts blazed with mutual fondness; but although that might explain why he should attempt to fondle her, it is no reason at all for her caressing him in so public a manner. That girl is capable of marrying four times, if she has the chance. One of the damsels is evidently feeling a sensation of chokiness in the throat, brought on by her nut having exploded like a cracker. She puts her hand on her young man's shoulder, as if to beseech him not to mind the bang; but she isn't very good looking, and he has a sly expression about the eyes, as though he were running over in his mind the names of the other angels he would like to adore. One fond couple, who have been successful in their nut-burnings, have retired to the background, and the youth is now endeavouring to convince his fair partner that the nuts don't burn quietly together for nothing, and that there is a good deal more in such things than meets the eye. The damsel is thinking the matter over, which accounts for her sideway glance.

Young women in Scotland, we are told, determine the figure and size of their husbands by pulling up cabbages blindfold on Halloween. We object strongly to a man, the noblest of creation, being in any way compared to a cabbage, which is a low-class vegetable of an ugly form, and with an unpleasant perfume. Surely the lords of the universe should not be classed with rabbit's food!

The cabbage-drawing ceremony is practised in this manner:—The girls are blindfolded, and then joining hands, they enter the garden, and pull up the first plant they come to. If it be a big one, so will the future husband be; if the stem be crooked, then the intended's legs will be sadly out of the perpendicular. If any earth stick to the roots, then the man will bring money with him, for riches are dirt, and lucre is filthy; but, as the Highlander said, "It'll bear washing." It is proper to observe, that the "yaird" in which the "couthie" Scotch lasses "wale their joes amang the greenkale," must belong either to a bachelor or a widower.

Sowing hempseed is another of the mystic rites practised on this Eve. A lady steals out unperceived by her friends, and sows a handful of hempseed in the garden, dragging after her anything she can find so as to harrow it. All the time she keeps on repeating, "Hemp seed, I sow thee—hemp seed, I sow thee; and may he who is to be my true love come after me and pull thee." If she is lucky, she will on looking over her left shoulder see a gracefully-attired gent, behind her in the attitude of pulling hemp. In making this trial it is better not to sow the hemp in a flower-bed, for fear the angry gardener should be the youth the lady beholds on looking backwards; and since the great French Revolution, Claude Melnotte have become very scarce.

Should any lady be afraid of catching cold by venturing into the open air, she can try her matrimonial future in her own room. She has only to throw a ball of blue thread out of window, and then wind it back again into a reel. By and by something will catch hold of the thread, and then she must ask with an effort, "Who holds?" and a flute-like voice will warble out its Christian and surname, and state the exact amount of pin-money he is prepared to allow her after her marriage.

A rather dirty, but no doubt amusing, trial may be imposed upon those single gentlemen who are anxious to see the spare arm-chair filled with a luxuriant skirt. You take three saucers, and fill one with pure water, another with dirty water, and leave the third one empty. The bachelor is first blindfolded, and next led to the hearth where the saucers are arranged, and then allowed to grope about until he dips his left hand into one of them. If it is the clean one, that fellow is all right. His dinner will always be ready to a moment, his tea always strong and sweet, and as for smoking, his rosebud will say it is good for her. If the hand dips into the foul water, then he had better turn sailor or commercial traveller, and be only at home one month out of the twelve, and even then dine out every day, and only come home with the milk, for his future wife will be such a vixen, that he'll lose his hair in three years. If the hand goes into the empty saucer, alas! wretched man! he must live and die as single as an oyster. To him every baby-linen warehouse will be like a pinch of snuff to his eyes, to draw forth the tears and groans. Let such a man keep a turnpike-gate on a lonely road!

For the benefit of the younger members of the joyful meeting, whose innocence cannot yet comprehend the delight of seeing two nuts blazing together in loving sympathy, our ancestors introduced on Halloween the pastime of duckin, after apples in a tub of water, and trying to catch them in the mouth, whilst the hands are tied behind the back. Another sport was to place an apple on one end of a lath and a lighted candle on the other, and then suspending the beam by the centre to the ceiling, to make boys, with the arms tied down, bite at the fruit. Of course the lath swung round, and the candle came bouncing against the lad's cheek. But after reading the more sentimental descriptions of Halloween amusements, what sensible person, unless inordinately and unnaturally fond of apples, could find pleasure in such mere absurdity? No! we are for love in a cottage and love in a nut. The cabbages we despise, and give our

share of the cow-feeding legume to any one who likes to have it. The ball of blue cotton is pretty, if you know when the lady is about to make the experiment, provided she be beautiful, amiable, and rich.

In case any of our gentlemen readers would like to try the nut-burning next Halloween, we will tell them a secret which might prove of use. If you make a small hole in the sides of the nuts—say with a pin or the point of a pen-knife—the nut will burn as quietly as a potato in an oven, and your sweetheart need not know anything about it.

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* * PARTIES requiring back numbers of the "Illustrated Times" to complete sets, are informed that of the majority of these, the quantity on hand is becoming rapidly exhausted, and that it is not intended to incur the expense of reprinting them. Such numbers as may be required should therefore be at once ordered of the respective agents.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1856.

THE RECENT FRAUDS.

THE COMMERCIAL DELINQUENCIES of this year have not only had such an effect on trade itself as to make people withdraw money from banks and put it in the funds, but have formed a general social topic. Of course, there is a tendency to "work" the last new bugbear, whether it be gambling or garroting: but enough certainty exists, as to the prevalence of swindling, to make the world justly uneasy. Whispers are abroad, to the effect that every railway has its secret Redpath, and most companies their secret Robson, and we fear frauds by day as we do footpads by night. Under the circumstances, the phenomenon of this frequency of villainies is worth investigating.

THIS COUNTRY AT PRESENT COMBINES two kinds of civilisation, the union of which is likely enough to breed swindlers. First, we have an immense commercial activity of every kind, which naturally produces gambling; and, secondly, we have a cultivated and luxurious society, which adds its own class of temptations to the first-named. The two play into each other's hands. It is tempting to a rogue to humbug the money-making East End, and tempting to him to enjoy the money-spending West End. So we have jobbers buying race-horses, and swells running after shares; and the two bodies act and re-set on each other. It is not that the essential features of either system are to blame. Rich aristocracies are naturally luxurious, and great traders ought to be speculative; but the union of such powers in one city is a hotbed in which some rank growths must come. It is always a ticklish thing for a State when speculation and luxury are raging together. Frederick the Great used always to attribute to the law gambblings some of the most mischievous features of the system which produced the French Revolution. And we now see, in France, the same combination doing political mischief and producing political corruption. Statesmen there are so bent on making money, that they wink at the dangers of political dishonour. Their only notion of a breeze is something to be used for turning a windmill—not a power to be wisely brought to bear on the sails of the State vessel. And among ourselves, we can see similar influences affecting our public life—apathy on public questions, indifference to great ideas—all produced by that languor which comes after the lavishing of all power on "getting and spending."

EACH OF THE TWO GREAT IMPOSTORS of recent times is a specimen of different kinds of products of this system. Robson was the mere modern George Barnwell kind of youth—a hunter after animal excitement—a product of the modern Town, with its Cockney vices and low aims. He was our fast rascal, or Newgate gent. Redpath, again, was a respectable "do." His history suggests the excellent poem of Coleridge and Southey:—

"And, pray, how was the devil drest?
Oh, he was drest in his Sunday best.
His coat was red, and his breeches were blue,
With a hole behind for his tail to come through."

HE PATRONISED whatever it was fashionable to patronise, encouraged virtue, and dabbled in *virtu*. Robson's career was blackguardism; Redpath's was varnished with cant, and thinly gilt with art. Robson was for conquering the world as the god Krishna conquered Ceylon—at the head of an army of asses. Redpath thought it the safest way to enter Paradise in the disguise of a serpent. One appealed to the mob's love of show; the other, to the mob's love of show combined with decorum.

THE SUCCESS OF EACH FOR SO LONG enables us to see mob weaknesses. The Crystal Palace Directors pardoned the vices of so dashing a clerk—he was not successful in speculation somewhere thought they. With regard to the other and higher man, why, thought his employers, he was successful in speculation too. Society, meanwhile, knocked under to the glitter of both. In fact, we see every day the waning of any regard for simplicity or solidity of merit. Display carries it everywhere; and any upstart whois electro-plated is received as perfectly current. It is a *habit of public thought* which is the real strength of this kind of fellows, and till that be amended, they must rise, shine, be exposed, and transported, in successive batches. The evil will help to cure itself by becoming enormous: that is one consolation; another is, that external castigation must ultimately come upon a country which so misplaces its admiration as to worship upholstery. One reason we respect war, is, that the late war was helping us to something better to admire than we had long been used to. The really good qualities of the nation get mixed up with a baser element every day—religion with pure-worship, charity with notoriety-hunting, loyalty with plush-worship, &c., &c., &c.

THESE ARE TENDENCIES ONLY TO BE AMENDED by each man's fighting against them in his own sphere of life. Meanwhile, the good old plan of severely punishing the detected rogue has our warmest support. Let us lay in plenty of oakum, and more timber for treadmills, and at once hand over our sleek rogues to precisely the fate of the common vagabond. Natural fear (a sentiment one can rely on) will make our men of business look more sharply to the conduct of their servants; and the private man will be apt to look suspiciously for some time at any undue magnificence about his neighbour.

THE PERSIAN DIFFICULTY.

THERE IS ANOTHER RUMOUR to the effect that Herat has fallen. We are informed that the Czar has given decorations to several Persians of distinction, and has assured the chief minister to the Shah of his "high esteem."

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN, we hear, is again *enceinte*, and the birth of another prince or princess may be expected about next March.

LADY STAFFORD, wife of the present Lord Stafford, and cousin to the Duke of Norfolk, was found dead in her bed on the morning of Thursday week, at Cotessey Park, near Norwich. Her Ladyship had suffered recently from the rupture of a blood-vessel, but was believed to be returning to convalescence.

MR. PETER ROLI has intimated his intention of resigning his seat of Greenwich. His reason for this step is, that having purchased Mr. Ward's building yard at Blackwall, he may in course of business undertake contracts with the Government. This announcement has taken the borough by surprise.

DOCTORS' COMMONS was in danger last week: a fire desroyed the premises of Messrs. Hodgkinson and Rolls, stationers; they situated on the Parrotine Court, and faced the Herald's College. Fortunately, the fire was confined to the stationers' warehouse—a pile erected after a fire in 1841.

AN EXPLOSION recently occurred at the powder manufactory of Rance (France), by which the whole building was blown down. One person was killed, and two others seriously wounded.

GENERAL CODRINGTON has received permission from General Indes to send some English hints in the Crimea, for the information of that country, which suffered most from the war, reserving the right to distribute some of them himself.

MR. JOHN COOPER, jun., of Great Minden, was hunting, when his horse fell on its knees, and in struggling to get up, struck its rider on the temple with its head, occasioning his death some hours afterwards.

AN ASSISTANT-OVERSEER OF THE STAMFORD UNION, named Wither, was conveying a lunatic by the railway, when she died in the carriage. The coroner's jury have strongly censured Witherne for not having paid his assistant attention.

A NATIVE WOMAN, employed in the family of the Hon. Mr. Dufferin at Agra, poisoned one of her master's children with opium, because Mrs. Dufferin insisted upon her going with them to the Hills.

THE WORKS OF MESSRS. FOX, HENDERSON, AND CO., are now carried on under inspection for the benefit of the creditors.

THE FOLLOWING AMBIALE ALLUSION TO ENGLAND appears in an article in Piedmont, in the "Gazette de France":—"Let us draw up the visor of this nation, and expose the trader who wanders about the globe disguised as a knight."

MEMORIAL TABLETS are to be erected in some important place, to commemorate the loss of the ships Birkinhead and Europa with a large body troops on board. The design will be prepared under the surveillance of the Inspector General of Fortifications.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL completed her sixteenth year on Friday week, having been born on the 21st of November, 1840.

ALL OFFICERS UPON ENTERING THE SERVICE are to proceed at once to their depot battalion for instruction in every branch of the service, even to the rifle, and they will not be allowed to join their regiments until decidedly acquainted with the drill.

MR. BRIGHT, M.P., on the earnest recommendation of his physicians, has determined not to appear in Parliament during the ensuing session. It is said that he tendered the resignation of his seat, but that his friends declined to accept his resignation.

AT A WEDDING AT LLANELLY, the other day, the father of the girl took upon himself to make the responses for his intended son-in-law, and the parties were about leaving before a discovery was made, but they were brought back, and the ceremony was repeated—the bridegroom now taking his own proper part.

A NEW CENSUS FOR AUSTRALIA is to be taken in December.

MR. ROBERT STEPHENSON, M.P., is in a precarious state of health.

A SHORTER RIFLE AND SWORD will be issued to the rifle regiments, we believe, as the one now in use is too long for light field movements.

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF DERBY, with their guests the Count de Perigny and Madame Persigny, paid a visit to St. George's Hall, Liverpool, last week.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, according to a recent rumour, had gained a convert in the Duchess of Athol. Dr. Cumming denies that there is any truth in the report.

DR. LIVINGSTONE, the celebrated traveller, was expected home by the Indians, which recently arrived at Southampton, and several gentlemen were in attendance at the docks to receive him. No one on board, however, had heard anything of the Doctor.

THE LATE GENERAL GUYON left two sons and one daughter. The Emperor of the French has nominated one of the boys to a vacancy in the Polytechnic School, and has promised, if possible, to provide for the other lad.

Owing to the SCARCITY OF BULLION, the principal French dealers in gold, who furnish the jewellers with their raw material, have suddenly refused to give any credit whatever. This measure has already compelled many small manufacturers to leave off work.

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE'S collection of antiquities left Naples, by the Milan, on Thursday week, and were expected to arrive in England on Saturday (to day).

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS have advertised for vessels to carry emigrants to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaid, to be ready for passengers between the 12th and 19th of January, as may be hereafter determined.

SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, for some time past Governor of the Bahamas, has been promoted to the Governorship of Newfoundland, in succession to Mr. Daring, now Governor of Jamaica.

THE SLAVES OF LEWIS B. NORWOOD, of Granville, N.C., recently murdered their master, by pouring a large pot of boiling water down his throat.

A PILOT BOAT LEFT Hartlepool recently with three men. She was shortly afterwards found abandoned and lying upon her broadside. The men have not been heard of, and it is feared they have been drowned.

A POOR WOMAN LIVING NEAR CORK, left her two children at home by themselves; on her return she found that the cottage was burnt down, and the children had perished.

A POCKET-BOOK, containing Australian bills on a London Bank for £10,000, bank notes to the amount of £11, and a number of letters of introduction, was stolen on Saturday from a German gentleman, just arrived from Australia.

M. ROTHSCHILD, it is said—somewhat apocryphally, perhaps—has entered into a contract with the Bank of France to supply it with 250 millions of francs, or, say £11,200,000 in specie, to be made in monthly payments in the course of next year.

EXCAVATIONS HAVE BEEN CARRIED ON for five years past at a cairn, 250 feet in height, situated near Alexandropol (Russia), and numerous articles of gold, silver, bronze, and clay, as also of iron shafts and rods, nails, skeletons of horses, and ornaments of gold, have been brought to light. The cairn is supposed to be the catacomb of some of the Scythian kings.

PRINCE ALFRED OF ENGLAND, after having visited different places on the Continent, has arrived at Geneva, where his Royal Highness is to pass the winter.

A GREAT FIRE broke out in St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 5th inst., by which over 200 tenements were destroyed. The loss is estimated at 50,000 dollars.

MR. WARREN, M.P. and Recorder of Hull, has been mentioned as a candidate to succeed the present Solicitor-General as Recorder of London.

ACTIVE MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF A BILL FOR REMOVING THE PRESSURE OF OUR PRESENT TAXES FROM LITERARY INSTITUTIONS are being taken, we believe, so as to secure for it a better reception in the coming Session of Parliament that the bill met with in the last.

THE TOWN OF LA PAZ, LOWER CALIFORNIA, was almost entirely destroyed by a hurricane on the 16th of October. Few lives were lost; but all the vessels lying in the harbour were driven ashore and wrecked, and the houses which were spared by the wind were washed away by the tide. The gale, which was accompanied by heavy rain, lasted thirty hours.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY AT VIENNA has just received the valuable addition of a collection of Turkish and Arabic MSS. of great rarity. The collection was made by the Dragoman Secretary to the Imperial Interventio at Constantinople, Baron de Schlechta, who was engaged for eight years in the necessary researches.

MR. J. M. RENDEL, F.R.S., the Engineer of the Admiralty and other public works, died on Friday night (21st), from severe cold taken a few days previously.

THE COUNTIES IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND are one by one adopting the provisions of the Police Bill of last Session.

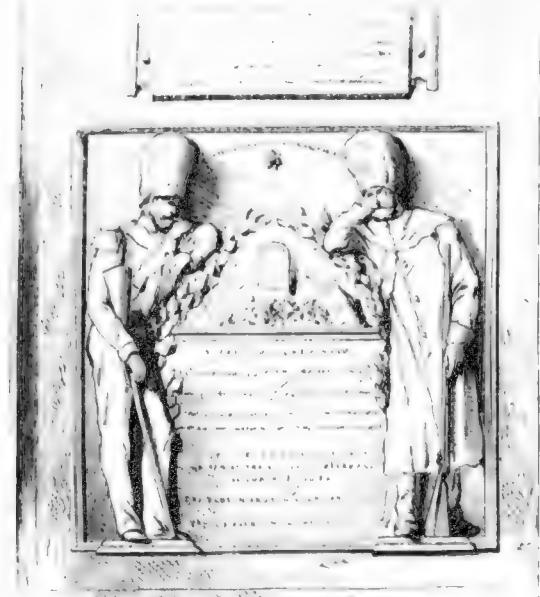
THE INVALID TROOPS now stationed at St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham, awaiting an order for their discharge, are so numerous that the Commissioners from Chelsea Hospital have been occupied for three days in medically inspecting those non-commissioned officers and men who had been recommended for discharge from the service.

THE STATUE TO THE LATE GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER (in bronze, and sixteen feet high), has been erected in the square opposite the Union Club House.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE MR. YARRELL, Vice-President of the Linnean Society, has been sold by auction. The catalogue comprised many valuable books, and the sale realised £1,100.

THE REV. FRANCIS CLUSE has been officially nominated to the Deaneury of Carlisle, void by the promotion of Dr. Tait, now Bishop of London.

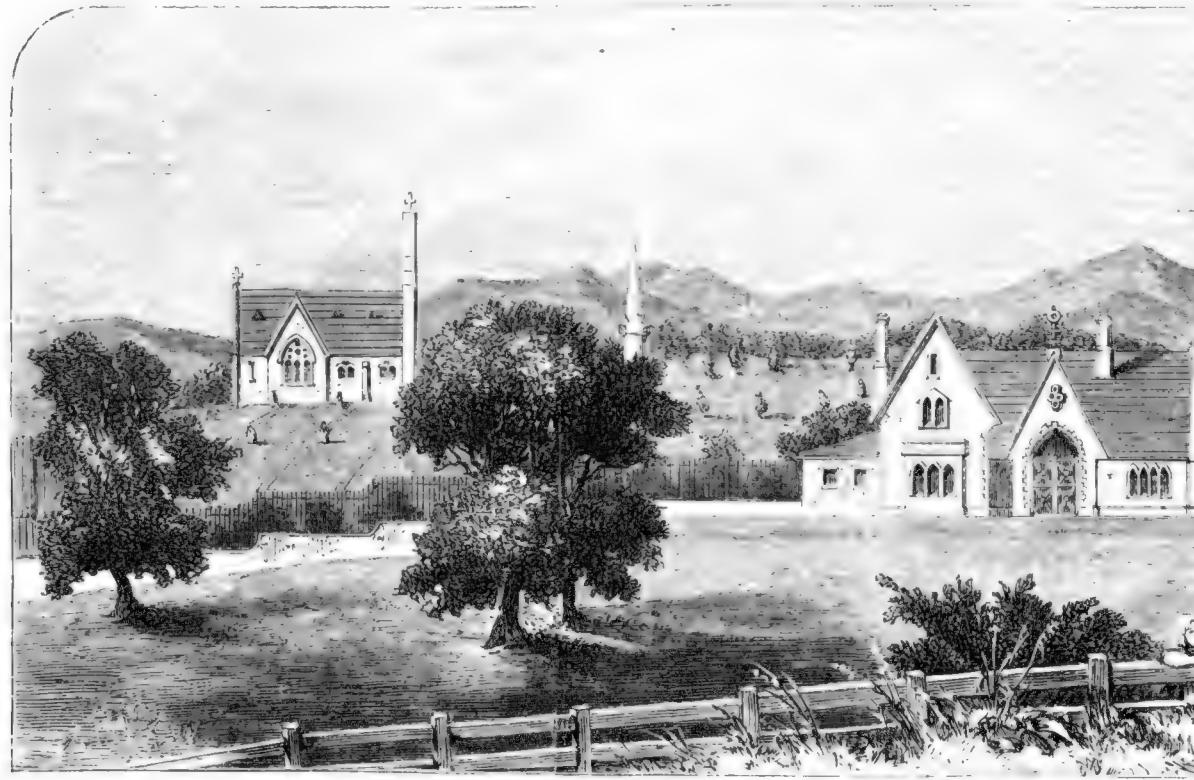
THE BAN OF CROATIA, the well-known Jellachich, is seriously ill at Akram.



MONUMENT
ERECTED IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL TO THE OFFICERS OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS WHO FELL AT THE BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

MONUMENT TO THE OFFICERS OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

THE English Guards, who, in many a time of trial, whenever that great British quality with an untranslatable name—"pluck" to wit, came particularly into request, have never failed to demonstrate that quality in a signal and decisive manner, had their last opportunity at Inkermann. How they improved that opportunity, it is by no means our business here to repeat; it is a well known story to be handed down tenderly among army traditions, even if an unenthusiastic generation of the laity fail to record it. But to the memory of the officers of the Coldstreams who fell on the Inkermann day, a cenotaph has been erected in the Cathedral of St. Paul, and to this we bring our readers reverently to bow.



THE NEW CEMETERY AT CARLISLE.

Eight officers of the Coldstream Guards lie on Calvert's Hill. There they rest under one slab—eight good gentlemen, brethren in arms and in honour; sharers of the same grave and the same glory. But though their bones lie so far away, we keep their memories faithfully at home. Dawson, Cowell, Mackinnon, Bouvierie, Disbrowe, Eliot, Ramsden and Greville, are the names which, on the cenotaph recently erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, represent the Coldstreams who fell at Inkermann, and through them we record our sense of the heroism of the regiment displayed. For of less than 400 men, rank and file, and seventeen officers, engaged in this action, 200 privates and thirteen officers were either killed or wounded.

The cenotaph is the work of Baron Marochetti. The inscription which, is simple, as it should be, is written by the Dean of St. Paul's. Above the entablature (which our engraving faithfully represents), are the colours of the regiment, with the following inscription on a tablet between them:—

THESE COLOURS

Belonged to the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards,
And were presented by Colonel the Honourable GEORGE UPTON, C.B.,
And the Officers of the Regiment,
With the sanction of Field Marshal the EARL OF STRAFFORD, G.C.B.,
Colonel of the Regiment,

AS A TRIBUTE

the Gallant and Devoted Conduct of their Comrades who fell at the

BATTLE OF INKERMANN.

And whose names are recorded on this Cenotaph.

The monument is placed almost immediately in the right aisle of the great western entrance to the Cathedral.

CORNER FOR THE CURIOUS.—NO. XVIII.

ANCIENT HOUSE AT BLACKWALL.

It is remarkable, at the present day, to notice the rapidity with which the few remaining vestiges of old London are vanishing from the sight. In the course of a very few years even, we hardly expect that we shall find existing any of those picturesque old houses of the days of Queen Bess, similar to that here represented.

In some localities, which were not long since remote villages, but which

are now joined to the monster London, houses of old date are still left, which enable us to form an idea of the city homes 300 years or so ago. The house shown in the engraving is particularly interesting in this respect, independent of other associations. It is built of strongly framed timber, which in recent years has been plastered over; and the carved heads that ornament the gables, and which are good both in design and execution, show that this house is at least 350 years old.

At the present time a tavern has been built between this house and the river. Formerly, however, there was no doubt a trimmed garden and terrace towards the Thames, from which the inhabitants have watched the progress of Queen Elizabeth from the Tower to her palace at Greenwich.

It is singular to notice the fashion of these old houses, arising from the value of space within walled towns; each floor projects over the other, so that the upper apartments have more room than the lower. While, in an artistic point of view, we cannot help regretting the disappearance of the venerable and quaint gables, for sanitary and other reasons we must be content with the change.

Ladies grumble, and not without cause, at the condition of modern London streets in November weather. The slippery footpaths, and dirty crossings, might, and no doubt in course of time, will be much improved; let us in the meantime endeavour to comfort ourselves with thoughts of the progress that has been made since this old house was built. Cheapside and other thoroughfares were then without either foot or road pavement, so that after a day or two's rain the roadway would be something like those to be seen in Agar Town and other outlying districts; the shops small as that shown in the engraving, but ungabled; in fine weather the merchants setting their goods in front, in the same manner as may be seen now in the New Road and other growing neighbourhoods. In rainy weather it is difficult to know what the shopkeepers would do; surely the ladies could not come out marketing, for from thousands of pent-roofs, corbel heads, and hanging signs, the rain would pour in torrents; and then think of the roads and sedan-chairs, for hackney-coaches had not been invented. Umbrellas, although of Egyptian antiquity, had not been introduced; tobacco had not come into use, or else we might have thought that in bad weather the city traders would retire and take a quiet pipe, for undoubtedly they would in heavy rain be obliged to let down the wooden flaps or shutters of their shops in order to preserve their goods, an operation they would perform the more readily in consequence of the certainty, that ladies, at any rate, neither would nor could come abroad under the circumstances.

It is said that in the house here depicted Sir Walter Raleigh smoked his first pipe of tobacco in England. The people living in the neighbourhood will swear to the truth of it. The people of Islington say that Sir Walter smoked his first pipe there, in a house now called the "Pied Bull." We could mention many other localities which lay claim to this distinction, in itself a sort of myth, like the King John castles, Queen Elizabeth palaces, Oliver Cromwell houses, and Julius Caesar camps.

We would like to have such a quaint little bit as this old house preserved. The timbers are good, and with care it might stand 500 years longer. The Isle of Dogs, close by, and the adjoining neighbourhood, will soon be covered by a dense population. Might it not be worth while to preserve this old house, and turn it into a little almshouse or school?



ANCIENT HOUSE AT BLACKWALL.
(SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE RESIDENCE OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.)

THE NEW CEMETERY AT CARLISLE.

Titus Cemetery—which on more than one occasion has been before the public, in consequence of the refusal by the late Bishop to consecrate it,



ADDISON'S GRAVE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

unless the Church of England portion was divided from that provided for Nonconformists by a wall not less than five feet high—was consecrated by Dr. H. M. Villiers, the recently-appointed Bishop of the Diocese, a few months ago; and as the form adopted by his Lordship seems to have given satisfaction to all parties, it may not be out of place to put it upon record. At the hour appointed, the Bishop was received at the entrance lodge by the Dean and Chapter in full canonicals, the members of the Burial Board, and the Mayor and Corporation with their mace and sword-bearers. Upon alighting from his carriage, a petition was presented by the Chairman of the Board, praying his Lordship to consecrate that portion of the ground set apart for the use of members of the Church of England. A procession was then formed, and advanced to the chapel; upon arrival there, the Bishop commenced by reading a few appropriate texts of Scripture, the proper psalm and lesson from the burial service; and, leaving the chapel, walked at the head of the procession along the boundary walk betwixt the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of the ground. In the meantime, the lecturer had been placed in the porch, and on returning to it, the Bishop offered up an appropriate prayer, followed by a short, but very solemn address to the surrounding crowd (estimated to consist of from five to six thousand persons), and concluded with the usual episcopal benediction.

The ground has been laid out, and the chapels and lodges erected according to plans furnished by the Messrs. Hay, of Liverpool, in the Elizabethan style—the buildings of red brick and a beautiful white stone brought from Northumberland, at an expense of about £14,000. The cemetery occupies about thirty-five acres, upon a rising ground about a mile from the city, and the view from it commands a circuit of not less than fifty or sixty miles in diameter, including the Scotch, Northumberland, and Cumberland mountains. In the foreground appear the Cathedral and other churches, the massive tower of the Castle, built by Rufus; the priory, the occupant of which in the olden time drew for himself and brethren supplies of milk, butter, and poultry from the adjoining Grange. Outside the boundary wall, but not far distant, are the remains of some ancient wells, at the foot of a gentle eminence called in the ancient writings "Seven Well Bank," and on which tradition reports there formerly stood an ancient chapel, the foundation of which may still be traced. On the principal remaining well, of a



THE NEW RESERVOIR AT EVERTON, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

circular form, is an inscription in monkish Latin, which, divested of its contractions, read as follows:—

Purgatum, dedicatum que, Ubeskud, die quinto
Decembris, Frater, do sub rupe lapidem venerabili
Sancto Bede, ore rotundo.

The Venerable Bede, to whom this well seems to be dedicated, was contemporary with St. Cuthbert; and to him, according to Camden, a grant had been made of all the land within fifteen miles of Carlisle. The Burial Board of this city have therefore placed a copy of the golden cross worn by the Saint, sculptured of a beautiful white stone, on the eastern gable of the Church of England chapel, and have adopted the device for their common seal. It appears also alternated with the sacred monogram in the diamonds of Hartley's patent glass, with which the windows are filled. This interesting relic of antiquity was found upon the Saint's body when his stone coffin was opened at Durham, in 1827.

ADDISON'S GRAVE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THERE is no author who has written better on the associations of this famous old church—the burial-place of so many kings, queens, and men of enduring fame—a building of such extreme beauty of form, rendered, too, still more beautiful by its varied lights and shades, and having a history of a thousand years written upon its crumbling buttresses—than the distinguished man who lies beneath the slab shown in our engraving.

Addison rests in the north aisle of Henry VII.'s Chapel, near the entrance, close to the richly-ornamented tomb of Lord Montague, and not far from that of Queen Elizabeth—so that he is quite at a distance from his brother poets; and when we look around the well-known Corner of the Abbey, and read the inscriptions on the stones which cover the remains of Dr. Johnson, Garrick, Siddons, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Campbell, and a host of others, we cannot help feeling that the taste and feelings of Addison have been consulted by the choice of the companionship of his remains.

Born in 1672, partly educated at a country school, then at Charter House, from thence sent to the University—we find him at an early age attempting poetry, and at twenty-two addressing a poem to Dryden, and soon afterwards criticising poets of lasting fame in a bad spirit, whose works he subsequently acknowledged he had not read.

It is true that the times were corrupt, and yet we cannot think better of Addison for the poor and time-serving address, in 1695, to King William, which attracted the attention of the then Lord-Keeper, who conferred upon the poet £300 a year pension. After this he travelled through France and Italy, and in 1702 wrote his tragedy of "Cato." He next became secretary to Prince Eugene, and lived without notice until 1704, when he wrote a poem in defence, and, it is said, by request, of the Government; and in 1705, the year afterwards, was appointed Under Secretary of State.

Addison again went abroad, but returned to England, and shortly afterwards the "Spectator" was planned, and the first number published on March 1st, 1711. At times this journal, on which the literary fame of Addison chiefly depends, had, considering the then limited circulation of books, a surprising success, circulating, as it did, 20,000 copies. Its average circulation, however, was not more than about 4,000 in number.

In 1713 "Cato" was acted, and met with some success. Addison from time to time helped the Government; and in August, 1716, after a troublesome courtship, married the Countess of Warwick, a match which did not add much to his comfort. We cannot glance through the life of Addison without noticing the various opportunities he took to flatter the great, or that he was the means of lodging Steele in prison for a debt of £100. It is said that this was done to check the extravagance of his friend; but few of us would look upon such sharp practice as a friendly act. Besides, like Horace Walpole, who so dubiously treated poor Chatterton, Addison seems



WINTER FASHIONS.

to have had but small care for the poor and friendless. However, it is certain that the works of this writer and his associates had a great effect in influencing the public mind, and, as is stated by one of his best biographers, "that while he lived, no man bearing nor great genius, while he was often feeble or infirm, was more popular than he had qualities which rendered him the most popular writer of the day."

He died at 7th, 1719, leaving a daughter, about a year old. Addison's wife had many quarrels with his associates; it is, however, a curious note, that before his death he sent for Gay, and apologised for his temper. His interview about the same time with his step-son, Lord Wriothesley, we know.

A simple coat-dress has been placed over the grave of Addison, on which is the following inscription:

ADDISON.

Here do those chambers, where the poet's rest,
Solemn remembrance came a nobler goes.
Nor ever wist to the bower of bliss I surveyed,
A quiet seat, or more welcome shade.
O! generous ever—take this last adieu,
And sleep in peace next thy loved Montesquieu!

Born 1672; died 1719.

The curious visitor to the grave of Addison cannot fail to look with interest at the evidently truthful sketch of Queen Elizabeth; the cradle-shaped monument to the memory of a child of James I.; the urn which contains some bones and ashes found at the base of the Bloody Tower or new Traitor's Gate, which are said to have been the remains of the two princes who were murdered by order of the Duke of Gloucester—and which was placed here by Charles II. The other characteristic tombs near are also of interest.

The grave of Addison seems to have been left for more than a century and all honour be to those who have placed this memorial. However, the remains of many choice spirits still without a tomb. We hope that some of the most worthy among these will receive attention as has been shown to the dust of Addison.

THE NEW RESERVOIR AT EVERTON, NEAR LIVERPOOL.

The accompanying sketch presents to our readers a view of one of the numerous reservoirs, and noble water towers, lately erected by the Corporation of Liverpool, in connection with its gigantic waterworks, which are now nearly completed, at Rivington, near Bolton, in Lancashire, distant from Liverpool twenty-seven miles. These works occupy the whole of a valley upwards of eight miles in length. In 1710 a project was started in Liverpool, by Sir Cleave More, a gentleman whose family had been for many years intimately connected with the town, to bring water into it by means of wooden troughs from Bootle, a village about three miles distant, where there were abundant and fine springs. This undertaking, however, fell through, from want of adequate support—the inhabitants being, we suppose, content with the carts and leatheren buckets, by which they were supplied from the various public wells situated in different parts of the town. There was, amongst others, the Old Fair Well, which stood in Rose Street, at the back of the present Amphitheatre; another on Copperas Hill; another on Shaw's Brow, near where the pottery works stood, a vestige of which is still in existence at the back of the remaining houses on the left-hand side going up. There was also one called the "Dye House Well," in Gresham Street, near the present Sailors' Home; where, in 1758, a curious accident occurred. A coachman in the service of a clergyman of Liverpool, going to the well to water his horses, the coach was overturned, when one of the horses was drowned in the well, and John narrowly escaped a similar fate, being extricated with difficulty. At that time there were nearly one hundred carts employed in carrying water, the charge for which was one halfpenny per "sack" or leather bucketfull. In 1772 another attempt was made by a Mr. Jordan to carry out the Bootle Water Works Scheme. It was issued in £10 shares, but failed after some efforts were made to establish it. A few pipes, however, were laid down. In 1799 and 1800 the Liverpool Water Works were established, in 400 shares. This scheme was so highly thought of that the first closed in five minutes after the books were opened. Shares were £200 each, and an Act for the Works was obtained under 26 Geo. III. By an Act of Parliament, 29 George III., the Bootle Water Works were established. This company brought the water from the springs as proposed by Sir Cleave More and Mr. Jordan. In 1813, the company obtained an Act to enable it to extend its operations. In 1822, the Liverpool Water Works Company also obtained an Act which enabled them to extend their operations. In 1848, on the 1st of March, the Liverpool Corporation purchased the interest of the two companies, paying for the Liverpool Water Works, £330,719 13s., and for the Bootle, £204,057 9s.—total, £534,807 2s. Since this period wells have been sunk by the Corporation at Green Lane, near the Old Swan, and in other localities; but as these did not adequately supply the increasing and full wants of the inhabitants, the Corporation has constructed stupendous works at Rivington as previously mentioned, and has erected three reservoirs in connection with them. There is one in Toxteth Park, a second at Kensington, and the third at Everton, a view of which we give, and which we shall briefly describe.

The tower is 150 feet in height, 257 feet in circumference, and the arches are 38 feet. At the top of the tower is an iron tank which will contain 250,000 gallons of water, and the reservoir which is seen on the left of the tower, will hold 6,500,000 gallons.

It is built of Everton stone, taken from a neighbouring quarry, strongly cemented together and well laid with asphalt, or gas tar, in the lower courses. The floor is bricked and cemented; the roof is upheld by iron columns. On the outside is a grass plot, which will, when complete, form a public promenade. These erections have been two years in progress, and are nearly completed, and will cost about £26,000. The engine-house is seen projecting from the tank tower. The smoke and escape of steam will be carried up the elegant campanile surmounted by a flagstaff. The water will be pumped up from the reservoir into the tank by an engine of 28-horse power, having a 3-foot cylinder and 6-foot stroke. From this elevation the Everton district will be supplied.

The contractors for the iron work are the Haigh Foundry Company at Wigton; the contractors for the masonry are the Messrs. Holmes of Liverpool; the Corporation engineer, Mr. Duncan, is the engineer who has designed these noble buildings; the clerk of the works is Mr. Stubbs.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

AMONG the most favourite materials for winter dresses, for ladies as well as for children, cashmere holds a prominent place. Some of the new cashmeres are figured in desigus broché in the loom; others are printed in a variety of elegant patterns. The designs are perfectly oriental in character, consisting of palm leaves, lotus flowers, and the graceful foliage of the acanthus, blended together in fanciful arabesques. These cashmeres make exquisite robes-de-chambre, when lined with coloured silk and quilted.

The early commencement of cold weather has brought out furs this year rather sooner than they usually appear. Both furs and feathers will be very generally worn this winter. For out-door costume, sable is, as usual, most in favour. Many velvet mantles are edged with a broad band of that fur. Muffs continue to be of small dimensions. The new boas are much smaller in size than those of last winter. Sable boas are now made with round ends, each finished with one tail only. For the opera and theatres, ermine and swansdown are fashionable for boas and also for trimming opera cloaks. In Paris, some very elegant opera cloaks, or (as they are frequently styled) *sorcières-de-bal*, have been made of rich brocaded satin of various colours, and trimmed with bands of ermine.

For ordinary walking-dress the cloaks most preferred are those made of black, gray, or any dark-coloured cloth. They are made in a variety of forms, some circular, and others of the paletot shape, like those shown in our illustration.

We may already mention that to the cold will be very fashionable this winter. They will be worn in a variety of ways; not only in bonnets in out-door costume, and in the hair in full evening dress, but feather trim-

ming will be employed for cloaks and dresses, whilst bouquets of ostrich or marabout feathers will be favourite ornaments for ball dresses, court trains, &c. A complete feather *parure* has just been despatched from Paris to the Court of St. Petersburg. It is destined for one of the Russian Grand Duchesses, and is composed of pale pink feathers interwoven with pearls, the whole arranged with admirable taste. The *parure* consists of a complete trimming for a court dress train, some for the head, and bouquets for the corsage and sleeves.

For ball dresses, beautiful new *velours* veils are to be seen in plain, and others figured. They are in a variety of colors—but pink, blue, or amber are the most approved tints.

The old fashion of wearing ruffs round the throat, instead of collars, has recently found favour in Paris. The new ruffs are extremely small; in fact, little more than ruches of moderate width. They are made of *feuille d'osier*, quilled in very small doted plats, and they have a beautiful and vapoury effect. The Empress wears this style of ruff with an her hizia dress.

The favourite colours of the season for trimming bonnets, &c., are various shades of brown, dark green, Sèvres blue, grosgrain, and so on.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. *Walking Coat.*—Dress of Terry velvet, the colour a very dark shade of green; a paletot cloak of moon-and-star cloth, trimmed with broad bands of tartan plush. The bonnet is of black velvet, rimmed with black lace and with rosettes of cerise-colour velvet; the flowers forming the under trimming, and also the strings, are of cerise velvet. Collar and under sleeves of worked muslin.

2. *Little Girl's Dress.*—Skirt of satin poplin, covered with a series of mullings of black velvet, disposed in a small lozenge pattern. The pads may be either of dark brown or black cloth, and the trimming is of black velvet corresponding with that on the skirt. The bonnet is of white Terry velvet, trimmed with cerise velvet. Collar and sleeves of worked jacquard. The petticoat and trousers are edged with eyelet-hole work, having a deep Vandyke border. Boots of blue Cashmere, tipped with glazed leather.

3. *Little Boy's Dress.*—Blouse of black velvet, turned up the front with rows of braid disposed horizontally, the rows being twisted at each end by fancy buttons of passementerie; a white beaver hat, or a round flat shape, with a plume of white ostrich feathers waving on one side; collar and under-sleeves of Vandyke eyelet-hole work; full trousers of white jacquard, drawn and confined by a band below the knee, and edged with a trimming of Vandyke needlework; shoes of glazed leather, and black velvet gaiters.

CONFIRMATION AND CONSECRATION OF THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.—Dr. C. Tat, the new Bishop of London, was "confirmed" on Thursday last week, in the Church of St. Mary le-Bow, Cheapside, with the usual fuses and ceremonies. He was accompanied to the church by the Reverend J. Blundell, his chaplain, and received by Dr. Travers Fairs, the vicar-general, and other officers of the province of Canterbury. After morning prayers, letters patent appointing the new bishop were presented to the Vicar-General; oaths were taken, and pronounced continuaneous for non appearing; Dr. Tat took the oath of silence; and the ceremony closed by Dr. Twiss pronouncing sentence, to the effect that the ceremony had been duly performed. On Sunday, Dr. Tat was consecrated by His Grace the Lord Primate, in the Chapel Royal, Westminster. The ceremony, which attracted a very numerous congregation, we shall describe in future number, when an engraving representing the scene will be also given.

CONFIRMATION OF THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.—The ceremony of confirming the election of the Right Rev. Dr. Longley, late Bishop of Ripon, to the Bishopric of Durham, vacated by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Scott, took place at York Cathedral on Friday. There was a large audience to witness the ceremony.

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—The Right Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley is third son of the first Baron Wharncliffe; his mother was a daughter of the first Earl of Ene. He was born in St. James's Square, July 3rd, 1815. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826 and M.A. 1831. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1831, and went to the Northern Circuit. He was elected M.P. for Ha'penny in 1835, but ceased to represent that borough in 1837. He became Q.C. in 1841; he was elected M.P. for Buteshire in 1842; he was appointed standing counsel to the Bank of England in 1843; and Solicitor-General to the late Queen Dowager in 1845. In the same year (1845) he took office under Sir Robert Peel's government as Attorney-General to the Duchy of Lancaster, and in January, 1846, he became Judge-Advocate-General, and a member of the Privy Council. On the 6th of May in that year (1846) he was married to the Hon. Jane Lowley (born in 1820), only daughter of the first Baron Wenlock. In September, 1850, Mr. Stuart Wortley was appointed Recorder of the City of London. He is uncle to the present Lord Wharncliffe, who succeeded his father, the second baron, Mr. Stuart Wortley's elder brother, in 1845. His family is a younger branch of that of the Earl of Bute; his grandfather, Mr. James Stuart Wortley Mackenzie (whose last two names were taken with property which he acquired by marriage and inheritance), being a second son of the third Earl of Bute by the daughter of the celebrated Lady Wortley Montagu.

THE LATE MR. DAVID BOGUE.—Mr. Bogue, author and publisher, whose sudden death is among the startling announcements of the week, came of a respectable family in the county of Berwick, and was the nephew of Dr. Bogue, author of "The Divine Authority of the New Testament." In early life Mr. Bogue became assistant to Mr. Thomas Ireland, bookseller, of Edinburgh. While in this position Mr. Bogue was offered more lucrative engagements; but from a feeling of honour he refused to quit his siling employer, and remained with him till his death. In 1836 Mr. Bogue came to London, bringing with him letters of introduction to Mr. Tilt, who immediately engaged his services—soon after took him into partnership—and in the course of two or three years retired from the business, leaving it entirely in the hands of Mr. Bogue. Mr. Bogue, although of a quiet, unassuming disposition, possessed great intelligence and untiring energy. He was the anonymous author of several works—chiefly books for children,—which were received with favour. He was a man of enterprise, kind and generous in disposition, and of the strictest integrity. He was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a widow and five young children to mourn his loss. To the literary and publishing world it will be satisfactory to learn, that Mr. Tilt has undertaken for the present the management of Mr. Bogue's business.—*Athenaeum.*

LAW AND CRIME.

ON Monday last, Vice-Chancellor Kindersley delivered his judgment in the matter of the Royal British Bank with respect to the conflict of jurisdiction which has taken place between the Courts of Chancery and Bankruptcy. Mr. Rolt and Mr. Giffard appeared for the official assignee in bankruptcy, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Glasse, and Mr. Lewis for the manager in chancery. As all that any counsel on either side had to do was to give notice of appeal if the decision happened to be against his clients, this splendid array of learned gentlemen must have been hailed with delight by the shareholders and depositors in the defunct concern, as also taken that no expense is being spared on behalf of their affairs. The Vice-Chancellor delivered his judgment against the representative of his own Court. He considered that the act of bankruptcy (not the adjudication), preceding, as it did, the petition for winding-up, was sufficient to vest the estate in the bankruptcy assignee. Although all dealings and contracts made with a trader after an act of bankruptcy are valid if the other contracting party has had no notice of the act, his Honour considered that a petition under the winding-up could not be considered as a contract or dealing with a party at whose request and on whose behalf it was presented. Perhaps the legal point may not afford so much general interest as the pecuniary aspect of the matter to those concerned. Immediately on the decision being announced, notice was given of appeal. The Vice-Chancellor said, "he expected that an appeal would be made, whichever way the judgment might be; and that the real struggle was, whether the official manager or the official assignee should obtain large per centage on the assets of the bank." Mr. Rolt (for the assignee) protested that such was not his *exclusive* object. A phrase which his Honour repeated assentingly, with the proper emphasis on the adjective. This little incident caused laughter in the Court. Meanwhile, while lawyers are quibbling, expounding, appealing, and keeping the game alive, generally amid "laughter" and "renewed laughter," the wretched depositors, who represent what Mr. Charles Dickens would call "the murdered party," continue the objects of the usual infernal negotiation in any possible way. Like miserable chaoses on pins, the creditors of the bankrupt concern are being spun round on legal "points."

They may buzz and flutter, but cannot hope to escape the net which transfixes their vitals.

A creditor has been suspended from paying portions from a sum due to him to put in evidence the amount due, &c. It may be a singular "typographical error."

Mr. Tilt was engaged at the time of the trial to defend the assignee, and he told that the "case" had "no word" to say.

The case of "Wynne v. Bowes, Starb." which was recently tried so much interest in the criminal portion, was last week decided, for the crown, in the Court of Common Pleas, in his first cause, part of the case of "Wynne v. Bowes." The defendant was unconvicted, and his chances of success as a law merchant, and should pose upon the courts be his already so well known.

At Liverpool, a letter-carrier has been taken into custody.

He had a blank post-card for £150, and eight days were committed for trial, and stated that he and another he intended to resign, but before doing so had resolved to see

letters and appropriate the contents. They must have continual robberies by postmen, and the public need no longer be deceived. It is notorious that the men, to whom such an infringement is necessary intrusted, are among the most overworked in our working classes. In their case, the Government paid £1000 in an inveteration to the work required, carried out to the extent, and the natural result is dishonesty. A man who receives, and therefore knows that he is biased, wages hourly for the benefit of somebody, can scarcely mind or mind to entice him to resist temptation. Of all "cases" which converts the industrious man into the thief, is the most expedient, and wicked.

Two men and two women were brought to the bar of Southwark Court, charged with plundering tradesmen. The system to have been a straightforward one enough; and, indeed, to have been so facile, as to require no extraordinary amount of skill. Mrs. Bond had only to walk into tradesmen's shops, select what struck her fancy, order them to be sent home, and when they arrived that Mr. Bond was out, and the tradesmen parted with their goods. The tradesmen hit so seriously, that the house of Mr. Bond was furnished throughout, from top to bottom, in a few hours. The plaintiff Mrs. B. omitted to lay in a stock of velvets and other goods. When perfectly satisfied—having secured two wagons of choice furniture—Mr. and Mrs. Bond changed their residence, and were quickly captured, with the goods, by the police. This is a curious picture of the fitness for business of baseness.

It is no longer to have been any false pretence made in the next as to relevance being required before laying the goods; is to be questioned whether a bad case of fraud can be set up, articles as ordered, and sent. Mrs. Bond says her husband is a silly boy. The tradesman is asked to leave his goods. This is a serious awkwardness to a credit transaction. It is not unknown, however, to have a tremendous check to them, when once known, operate as a tremendous check to them. No take the trouble of rounding their shops, when he knows that he can take and have; and the purchase of jewels will be a consequence of his extravagance.

While on the subject of tradesmen and credit, it may be useful to make a remark on a recent *dictum* of Mr. Baron Martin. The papers that on is being mentioned to the Learned Judge at a coroner's inquest to his debtor or a notice, threatening him with proceedings in the Court, his Lordship said that this was a misdeavourable punis. This, it seems, is pretty generally misunderstood to mean that it is illegal; but it is certainly not so, as every respectable solicitor uses such an intimation before proceeding against a defendant. No notice is given to the notice to which the Learned Judge referred. In some instances there are exposed for sale certain printed forms, on official-looking paper, headed with a coat-of-arms, and altogether possessing to the mind a terribly legal aspect. These are fraudulent and illegal imitations of Court process, although they contain really little more than the announcement of an intention to sue. The sending of one of these is a statutory offence, and one or two County Court touts, agents, or debt-collectors, may after all go into trouble through the use of them, against which tradesmen will therefore do well to be on their guard.

A woman named Elliott, the wife of a baker in Bermondsey, was charged with cruelty and neglect towards her step-daughter, aged twelve years. The child had been discovered in such a filthy state, that the colour of its skin could not be told before washing. She was clotted in rags, and the flesh of her arms and back exhibited wounds apparently caused, as they proved to be, by a cane. She gave her evidence intelligibly, and admitted blushing habits, one of the commonest accessories of degradation and neglect of humanity. The Magistrate said, "What is the child's behaviour, there was no excuse for the step-mother's conduct." Instead of punishing her, nevertheless, he only bound over the husband in recognisance for her future good behaviour, and the unhappy little orphan was returned to her wretched home, with what chances of education, happiness, and position in future life, one might imagine.

Thomas Connolly, a journeyman shoemaker, has afforded one of the most terrible glimpses of a modern English domestic interior recently exhibited. He returned home on Tuesday week drunk, according to custom. His young wife, described as "dejected-looking" in vain asked for money to purchase food for the starving children. He became exasperated, and swore himself up to assault-pitch, which the dejected-looking wife, from long experience, at once recognised, and murmuring a sad "God help me," attempted to place her infant on the bed, to save it from harm while she received her chastisement. But the husband had devised a new and unexpected torture. Seizing the kettle of boiling water, he hurled it at her head; and although she avoided the blow, the scalding contents were discharged full upon the helpless infant six weeks old. She begged him to hasten for a surgeon; but he seated himself before the fire with the customary answer of his class to any objectionable request. She appears to have kept the secret of the assault from the doctor who afterwards attended the child, and only applied to the law for help on the next matrimonial difficulty, when the husband significantly threatened "to give her the kettle again." The child is slowly recovering, so that the unnatural father will escape the punishment for non-slaughter. He is, however, committed for trial for the assault. By what punishment, inflictible by our comparatively merciful laws upon the ruffianly and the unmannly, can equal that of the years of agony and sorrow endured by the suffering wife and tender mother, who has so long remained the object of his brutality? And when he returns, as he will of length, she will still be his wife as before!

THE EARL OF LUCAN AND THE "DAILY NEWS."—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Friday week, in the case of the Earl of Lucan v. Smith and Others, Mr. Field moved for a rule to show cause why the defendant should not be allowed to pay two pds. upon the record in a action at present pending between the parties and the defendant, Mr. George Frederick Smith, the registered proprietor of the "Daily News," for an injunction against the Noble Lord in that part of the 6th of July last, which said pds. was contained in a leading article, reflecting severely upon the Noble Lord's conduct in the Crimea, and also with respect to that part of it which concerned the commission of general officers, when sitting in the hall of Chelsea Hospital, and known as the "Chelsea Crimean Inquiry." The Counsel briefly stated the nature of the pds. Mr. Lush showed cause against the rule, and said that it was not at all necessary for these pds. to be admitted for the purpose stated on the other side. The fact was, they were wanted because they would enable the defendant to introduce a quantity of irrelevant matter, not at all bearing upon the issue. He hoped the Court would refuse the rule. Baron Alderson, Beauwell, and Watson, conferred with the Lord Chief Baron, when the latter said, that were it sitting at nisi prius he should not permit any undue scope to be made of pds. irrelevant to the issue. Baron Alderson said, that from what he could learn of the articles, as read to the Court, he approved that the Late Lord Raglan was the most severe, but also for social ridicule to let the rest. The Lord Chief Baron said that the Court did not see the necessity for the pds. contended for by Mr. Field, and the rule must therefore be refused. Rule refused.

POLICE.

MURDER.—Mary Elliot, middle-aged woman, the wife of John Elliot, her brother, was brought before Mr. Burroughs, Justice of the Peace and Clerk of the Peace, at the Old Bailey on Tuesday evening, twelve years after the killing of her husband, John Elliot, in an out-house at No. 12, Allie Street, Islington, in a most despicable and filthy condition. She had been taken to the workhouse, where her flesh was washed, and several of the arms and back, inflicted by her son, John Elliot, the stepmother, and the child had known nothing having been educated with the same care. The girl, a black-looking and apparently well-favoured girl, in May 1843, on being sworn, and shown a scaly girl at that time, and stale bread from a pedlar, who lived in the same house. She slept on Wednesday and Thursday week, and was beaten for the same. She ran away on Thursday evening, and took herself in the out-house, where she remained till the constable came and took her away. She had been beaten during that time by a neighbour. Her mother seldom beat her. There were five other children in the mother's family, who had to live at home all day, and after them while her father and mother went out to work. She had to clean the house, and the other children were beaten when she was. She had at times taken care belonging to her grandfather, when her mother beat him with the cane.—Mr. Burroughs asked her whether she was hungry at the time she took her grandfather's money and bread.—She replied that she was not. She, however, had the bread under the bed, and with the money she bought herself cakes and sweetmeats.—The police sergeant understood the prisoner had taken her by the hair of the head and banged her head against the wall.—The child questioned on the point, and said that it did not occur to her to do so. That was because she slept the bread.

On the part of the prisoner, it was shown that the child was good clothes to eat on, and could have washed herself if she had done the cleaning in the house. The neighbour said she was a very bad girl. After hearing further evidence, Mr. Burroughs said, whatever the child's behaviour, there was no excuse for the stepmother's conduct. The child was innocent, and had promised to behave honestly for the future, therefore he hoped she would not repeat her brutality. Her guard must enter into recognisances for her future good behaviour.

A PATTERN BRUTE.—Thomas Conolly, a journeyman shoemaker in Finsbury Walk, Finsbury, was charged with a malignant assault upon his wife and child. The miserable-looking wife, with an infant six weeks old in her arms, the face and neck of which were swathed in hospital dressings, and who yet gave her evidence with great reluctance, had been married about six years to the prisoner, by whom she had been ill-treated; he had commenced beating and otherwise abusing her within ten months after they were married, and had in nine months done so severely. On the night of Thursday week, he returned home late and drunk, and she asked him for a small sum to buy victuals with. He refused, and demanded why she had not kept at shoebinding, so as to support herself, and on her telling him that the children were nearly all for tea, he flew into a rage, and exclaimed, "I'll not hold your tongue! I'll throw the kettle of boiling water over you!" To save the baby, she hid it on the sofa, but before she could get up again the prisoner grasped the kettle, from the spout of which the steam was pouring, and burned it at her. The kettle mangled herself, but singed the hair, nose, and neck, so shocking that witness' nose was brought down her mother's nose, and, though both women strained him to fetch a doctor, the prisoner not only refused, but seated himself comfortably at the grate, and stared her, if she made any noise about it, to serve her justice. The witness ran for a doctor herself, but incurred his removal to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which he is a member, on an outpatient service. Hayward, the warden, however, charged the woman with concealing a number of matches she had previously told him, and she then admitted it only a week before her confinement, the prisoner had struck her down with a violent blow of his fist, and that she did not have mentioned his attack upon her and the infant with the boiling water, had he not on the Tuesday following flung his dinner across the room, and so maliciously intended to repeat his attack with the kettle, that she fled, until to the house of a neighbour, who made her take out her warrant against him. Three certificates were handed over to Mr. Skev, the house-surgeon of St. Bartholomew's, bearing the shocking nature of the injuries to the infant, and the last two its progress towards recovery; and the prisoner having merely pleaded aggravation on the part of his wife.

Mr. Hanamill expressed his intention to commit him for trial, and ordered him in the meantime to be brought up, that the depositions might be taken.

ASSAULTING A MOTHER-IN-LAW.—Patrick Mackler, an active expert rider at Astley's Theatre, went home on Sunday night, the worse for liquor— we quote his mother's evidence, and began to abuse his wife for not having water ready. Mrs. Julia Farrel, the mother-in-law, was present, and said something provocative to Mackler. Hereupon Mackler snatched up a candlestick and struck Mrs. Farrel so savagely a blow on the nose, that she is likely to perish in her grave. The prisoner in his defence said that his mother-in-law, the complainant, was a complete ninny, and that he could not keep her out of his place, and was not many weeks since she charged him at this court with stealing a sovereign belonging to her. Mr. Elliott, the magistrate, who probably knows that that is the common cry of a son-in-law, sentenced Mackler to six months' hard labour.

SALOTTING.—Frederick Travers, who was remanded from Newgate on a charge of committing a garotte robbery on Moore, has been committed for trial. The prisoner has been convicted before—once for stealing lead, and several times for assaults on the police.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF STEALING BOOKS.—William Houghton and Beresford Christians were recently tried with stealing some valuable books, the property of Miss Sparrow. Among them was an elegant copy of "Cicero in Aristotle," which formerly belonged to Francis Bacon, and of which there is only another copy extant. There was also a valuable copy of "Prynne's Records," and manuscript Bible, of great value. The prisoner offered the books for sale to Mr. Toovey, a bookseller of Piccadilly, who found them, and a man's life discovered that they had been taken from Brampton Hall. The prisoners offered no defence, and were remanded.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—Sentence of death was recorded against Charles Elton, labourer, at the Old Bailey on Tuesday, for setting fire to the dwelling-house of Mr. Read, at Peckham; Mr. Read and other persons being in the house at the time.

DEBTORS.—On the same day, Charles Wyatt, aged nine years, pleaded guilty to a charge of feloniously forging and uttering two orders for the payment of £250 and £90, intent to defraud the London and Westminster Bank. Unseen Serjeant sentenced the prisoner to four years' servitude.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.—The dividends from there are more favourable than for sometime past, as we have had a heavy import of gold from Australia (£1,400,000)—the excess, both here and on the Continent, may be considered an end. That we have passed through the ordeal of a really well, must be evident to all who have watched the course of events. Money, however, though somewhat easier than it was, continues to decline, and the demand for bullion will spring up for it whenever the Directors of the Bank of England reduce the minimum rate to 5 per cent. The reduction in the demand for capital is only temporary, because it is evident that large additional amounts are absolutely necessary to carry on the immense trade of the country. As the late imports of gold from Australia we may observe that since 1853 has been paid to the Bank—the whole of the remainder having been purchased for the Bank of France.

From New York, we are still drawing some rather large amounts in gold, and extensive supplies of silver continue to be drawn from the Continent to meet the English demand. The last packed outwards amounted to £190,000, and a similar sum is expected to be sent by the 1st of December. This enormous demand is calculated to keep our stock of gold at a low level. For a considerable period, however, we have now little or no silver to export. The English market, however, demands much of our imports of gold.

The last return from the Bank of England, being registered in a favourable light, and as the public take portions of the gold, the prices have steadily advanced. The percentage of increase has been 30%, for the amount of £1,000, for the month of October, £1,000, in £100 per cent., and 10% in £100 per cent., for the month of November, £1,000, in £100 per cent., and 10% in £100 per cent., for the month of December, £1,000, in £100 per cent., and 10% in £100 per cent., for the month of January, £1,000, in £100 per cent., and 10% in £100 per cent., for the month of February, £1,000, in £100 per cent., and 10% in £100 per cent., for the month of March, £1,000, in £100 per cent., and 10% in £100 per cent., for the month of April, £1,000, in £100 per cent., and 10% in £100 per cent., for the month of May, £1,000, in £100 per cent., and 10% in £100 per cent., for the month of June, £1,000, in £100 per cent., and 10% in £100 per cent., for the month of July, £1,000, in £100 per cent., and 10% in £100 per cent., for the month of August, £1,000, in £100 per cent., and 10% in £100 per cent., for the month of September, £1,000, in £100 per cent., and 10% in 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